



THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

MODERN TOWN-HALLS OF FRANCE: THEIR PLANNING, DECORATION, AND EQUIPMENT.

[From the *Godwin Bursary Report 1905.**]

By FREDK. R. HIORNS [A.], *Godwin Bursar 1905.*

PART I.—THE HÔTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE.

FOR administrative purposes France is divided into eighty-six departments or counties, each department into arrondissements (or districts), an average of four to seven in each, and the arrondissements into "communes" or parishes, of which there are about thirty-six thousand in France.

The departments are represented by a Prefect, who is selected by the President of the Republic, and a "Council General," composed of elected members (elected every three or four years), who deliberate on the various administrative matters which concern the department. The Prefect holds an office of great power, and is responsible for the execution of the decisions of the Council; he may even veto the Council's decisions and act without their consent or authority.

The arrondissements are represented by an under-prefect and a council of elected members.

The communes are represented by a mayor and a municipal council of from eight to thirty-six members, according to their size and importance. The mayor is elected by the

* Members are referred to the original Report for the very fine and complete collection of photographs of the buildings treated of by Mr. Hiorns. For the purposes of

the present publication only a selection, to a considerably reduced scale, can be given.

municipal council, and is the representative of both the commune and the central government under the Prefect's instructions. The mayors conduct civil marriages, and are assisted in this and other civic duties, including the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the direction of committees of public health, poor relief, &c., and electoral matters, by two to five adjoints, or assistants, who are nominated by the Prefect.

For the Department of the Seine and the City of Paris the administration is somewhat special. Paris—or that portion which comes within the fortifications—is divided into twenty arrondissements, each of which is again subdivided into four quarters, each returning a representative to the Municipal Council. The latter therefore includes eighty members, who, with twenty-one others representing the Department of the Seine, make a total of 101 councillors who meet at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. There are two Prefects, viz. of the Seine and of Police, who suggest and advise as to the course of municipal legislation and general administration, and are responsible for putting the decisions of the Council into execution. The Prefect of Police is especially concerned with matters affecting the safety of the capital and its traffic and transit arrangements.

A President is elected annually to direct the deliberations of the Council, and he is assisted by two vice-presidents and four secretaries, who form with him an executive committee.

It is interesting to note that one of the standing committees of the Council is for "Education and Fine Arts," and that a sum of about four million francs appears in the annual municipal "budget" for the "service" of architecture and the fine arts.

The arrondissements of Paris, contrary to the practice of London boroughs, have no separate administrative life. Each, however, has its own mayor, who is usually a distinguished resident nominated to act as such by the President of the Republic, and has also its own "mairie," or district town-hall.

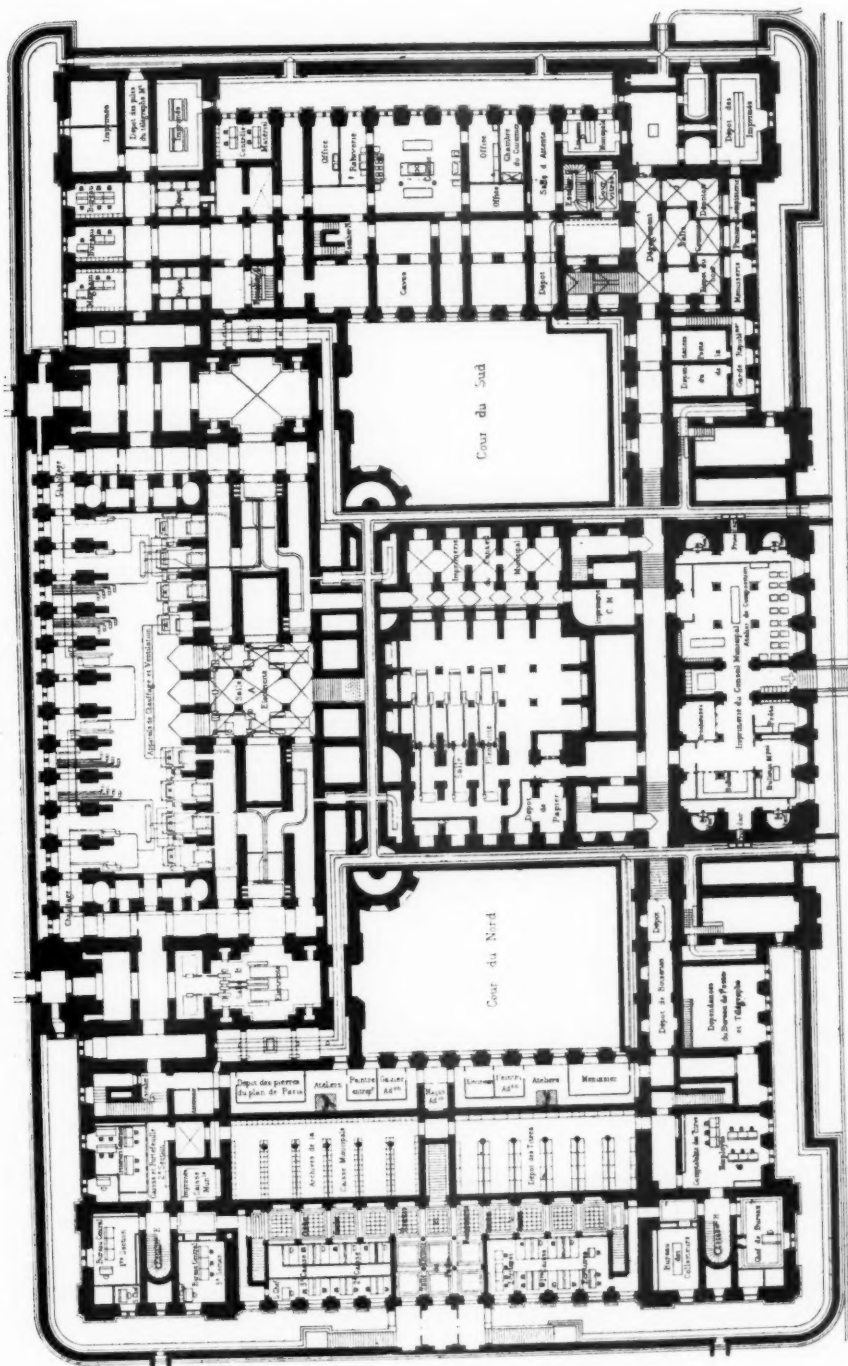
THE HÔTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS.

The original Hotel de Ville, which the present building has replaced, appears to have been commenced in the year 1533 by an Italian architect, Dominique de Cortone, usually called Boccador, on the site of a house frequently used as the abode of royalty and belonging to Philip Augustus. The building at this time was comparatively small, and the restricted accommodation necessitated various additions being made to it up to the time of its final completion in 1840. It has been described as a monument the "interior of which vied in splendour with the Tuileries. Princely festivals were given here in honour of Queen Victoria in 1855 and of various other crowned heads at different periods."

The old Hotel de Ville held a prominent place in the French Revolutions, having formed the principal meeting-ground of the democratic party. In 1789 Louis XVI. came from Versailles to the Hotel de Ville in submission to the National Assembly, and from the steps of the building, in 1848, was proclaimed the institution of the Second Republic. From September 1870 to February 1871 the building was the seat of the "National Defence" Government, and afterwards that of the Communards. Its end came on 24th May 1871, when, while a struggle was raging between the opposing parties, it was fired with explosives, and entirely destroyed, together with some hundreds of occupants, its art treasures, and a valuable library of 65,000 volumes.

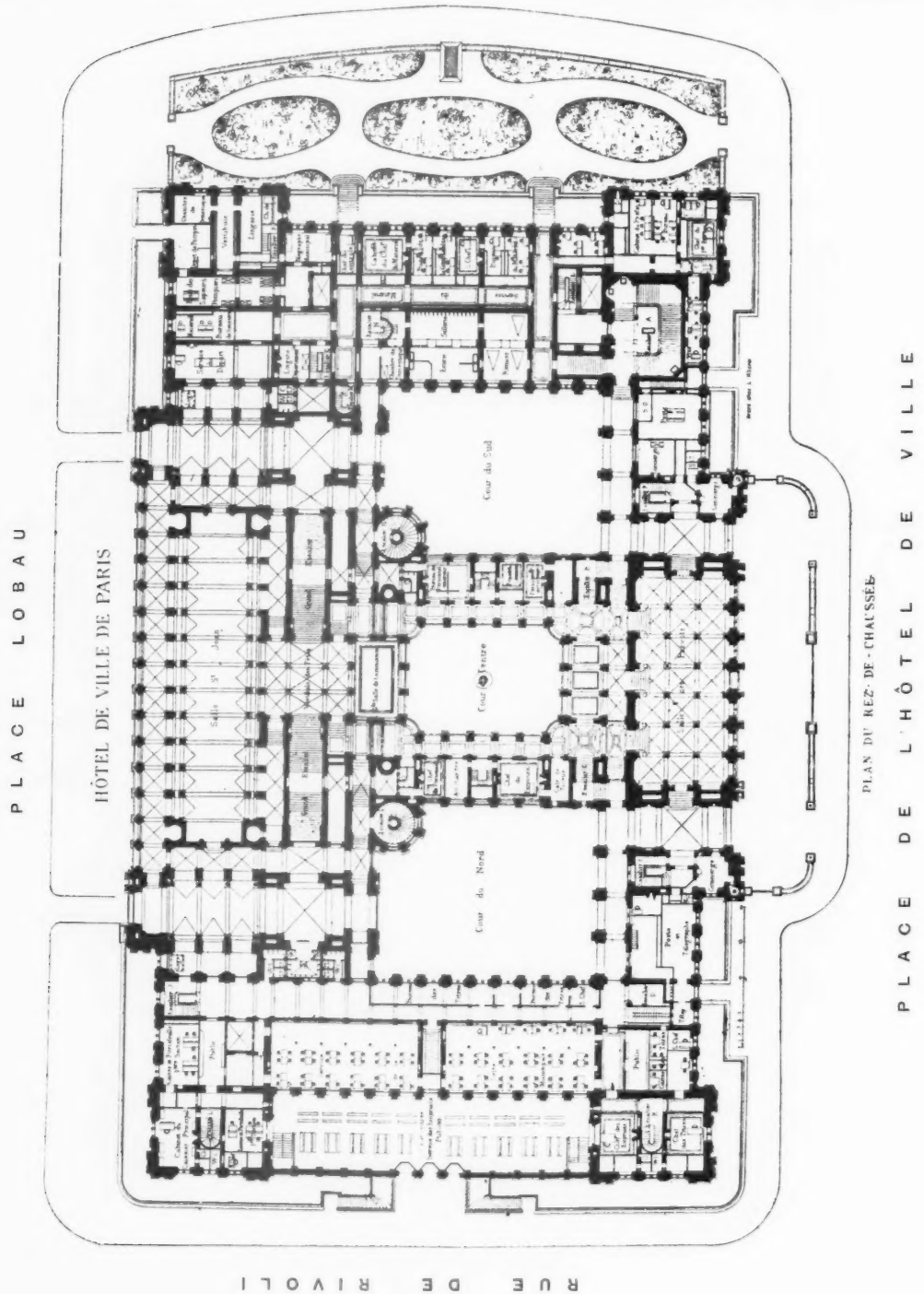
For the rebuilding of the Hotel de Ville an architectural competition was inaugurated in the following year, the instructions to architects stipulating for Boccador's ancient façade to be reproduced in the new building, and certain portions of old walling to be utilised as far as possible. Sixty-six designs were received for the new building in 1873, and were

HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS

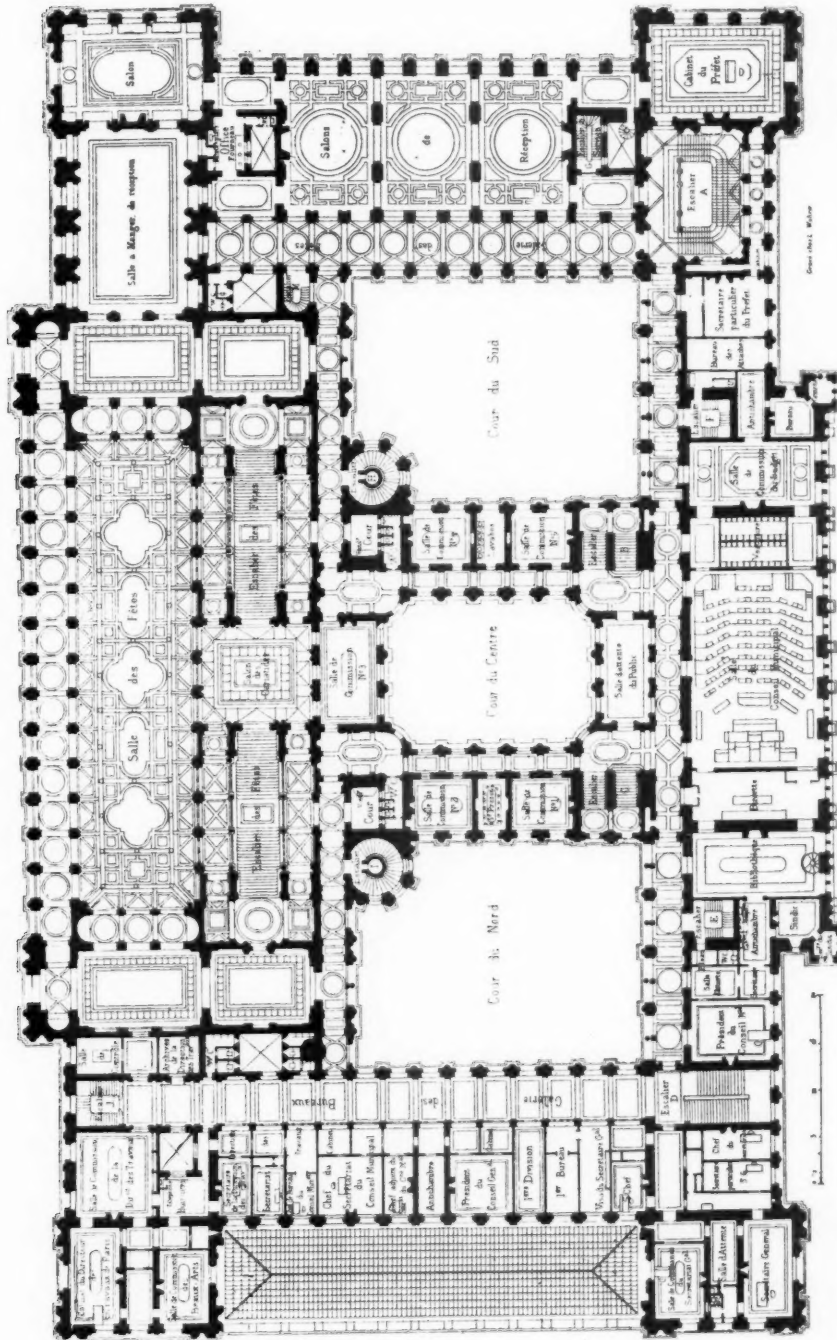


PLAN DU SOUBASSEMENT

Paris 2 17 Avril 1881
L'Administration de l'Administration Centrale



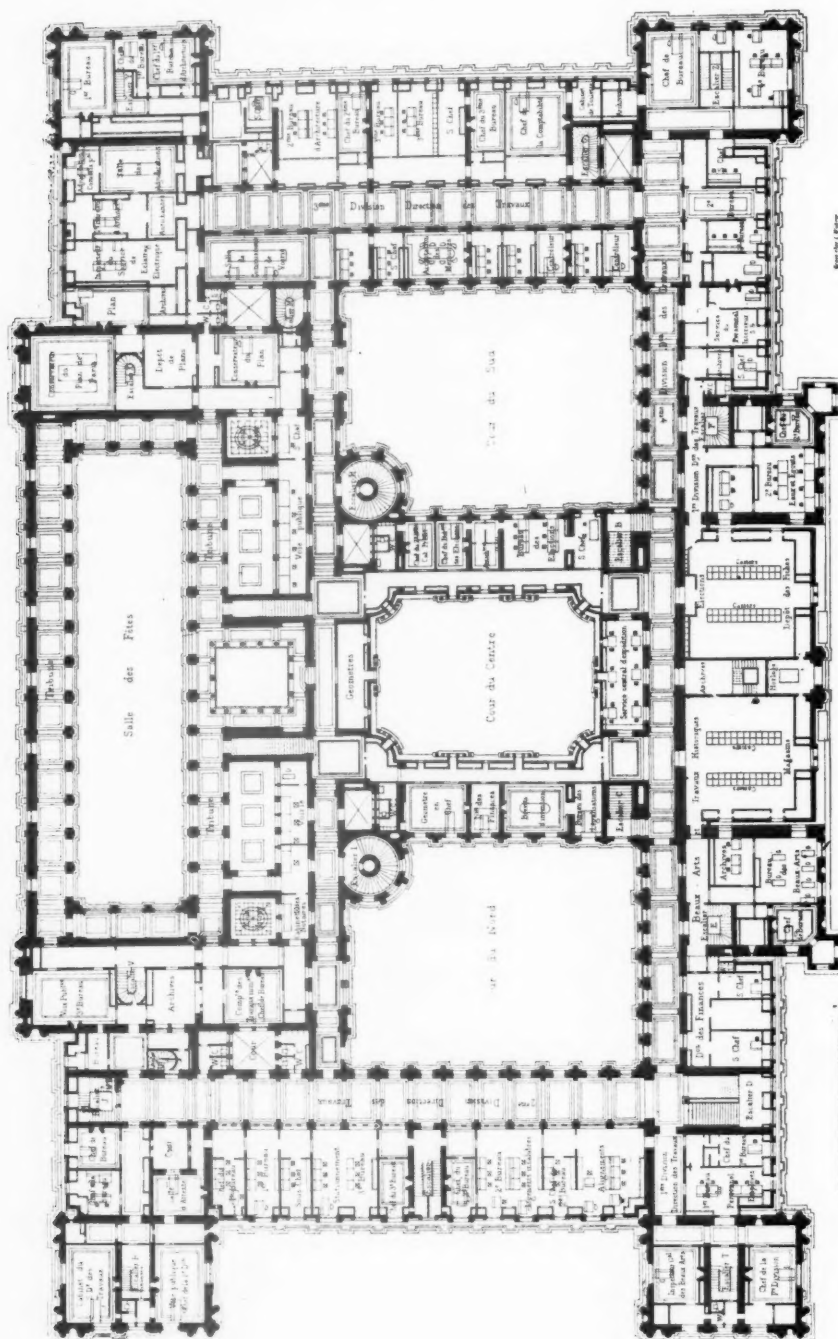
HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS



PLAN DU 1^{er} ETAGE

Paris le 17 Avril 1881
L'Architecte de l'Administration Centrale

HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS



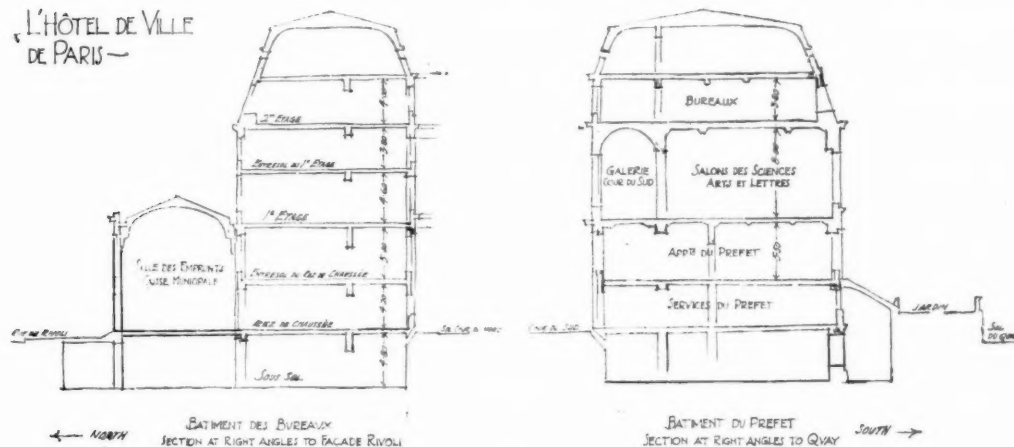
PLAN GÉNÉRAL DU 2^{ème} ÉTAGE

Paris, le 17 Avril 1891



SC. 0.005 ML. PER METRE

L'HÔTEL DE VILLE
DE PARIS —



SCALE — 0.005 ML. PER METRE

adjudicated upon by a jury of thirty members, who selected eight designs for final consideration, the result being that MM. Ballu and Deperthes were placed first and appointed architects, while MM. Rouyer, Davioud, and Vaudremer received first, second, and third premiums respectively of 15,000, 12,000, and 10,000 francs.

It appears as if several modifications were afterwards made in the accepted design by the instructions of the Administration, and that the original intention to utilise parts of the old building was abandoned. The remains of the latter were removed in 1874, and from that year until 1884 the construction of the new Hotel de Ville proceeded without interruption. M. Ballu, one of the distinguished architects of this building, died in 1885 when the construction had just been completed, but before the internal decorations in which he was specially interested had commenced. M. Formigé, his principal assistant, was afterwards appointed architect to the building, and was associated with M. Deperthes in its decorative completion. M. Formigé still occupies this honoured position, and is an architect of considerable distinction.

The accompanying plans, obtained through the courtesy of M. Bouvard [*Hon.Corr.M.*], Directeur des Services d'Architecture to the City of Paris, show the general disposition of this fine building, and render a detailed description of the planning unnecessary. The building takes the form of a rectangle with three large internal courts with which carriage-ways connect those at the ends with the Place de l'Hotel de Ville and Place Lobau. The length of the principal façade is 143.20 metres, or 470 feet; that of the side returns 80.25 metres, or 263 feet. The area of the site is 14,476 square metres, or 155,732 square feet, the portion actually covered by the building being 10,570 square metres in area (113,712 square feet).

The new building preserves a similar disposition of plan to that of the ancient Hotel de Ville. The central portion comprises the great halls and reception-rooms and the apartments of the Municipal Council, with committee rooms and a large proportion of the administrative offices grouped off the galleries circumscribing the central courtyard.

Along the river side are the great reception-rooms, the apartments and offices of the Prefects, while on the side of the Rue de Rivoli, one of the most crowded thoroughfares of Paris, occur the principal public municipal offices—more particularly those connected with finance administration, the city treasury, &c. Other administrative offices, and more particularly those connected with the Direction of Public Works, occupy the upper floors generally. The large library and archives stores are placed in the roofs.

In the basement are placed the apparatuses for heating and ventilating the building and for generating electricity for lighting and other purposes; printing rooms from which the official journal, notices, reports, and other papers of the Council are issued; the rates offices and stores, stabling and coachhouses of the Prefects and other officials, offices, kitchens, &c.

A post and telegraph office is located on the ground floor of the building adjoining the principal entrance.

Little information is available as to the construction of the building. The floors appear to be formed of iron joists and cross joists, spaced about half or three-quarter metre apart, and plaster of Paris in which iron rods are embedded at intervals. The general form taken by the building, with approximate heights of principal and mezzanine floors &c., is indicated on the skeleton sections (p. 67).

The building is heated by steam, for which purpose there are eight Belgian tube boilers (De-neyer), and two others of the same type are used for working the electric motors.

Fresh air is forced under pressure from the basement into the principal apartments above and introduced through metal gratings in the floor, while openings are provided in the ceilings above the electroliers for the escape of vitiated air into chimney flues. Steam coils

are also commonly concealed in the window backs, the cooling areas of glass being the points where warmth is most required.

In winter the fresh air is warmed before distribution by being passed over heated steam coils in the basement. The air destined for the Council Chamber is specially cleansed and moistened on entering the building by being made to pass through fine vertical wire gauze screens over which water is flowing. Moistening the air in this way is considered to be of some importance. In the Council Chamber extraction fans are also provided in ceiling openings.

Lighting is by electricity, gas, and oil—the former being used for all the principal apartments. On ceremonial occasions, when the reception-rooms are in use, the necessary electricity for lighting purposes is obtained from the central municipal supply station, that generated on the building being only sufficient for ordinary requirements. This was one of the earliest buildings of importance in which electricity was extensively used for lighting purposes. The lustre electroliers, which form so noteworthy a feature in the decorative scheme of the reception-rooms, are of great richness and beauty. These, together with mirrors and the lighting installation, are understood to have cost nearly half a million francs.

The building is faced entirely with stone, and the external design may be judged from the accompanying illustrations. The height from the ground to the cornice of the angle pavilions is 26·30 metres, or 86 feet, and to the top of the *flèche* is 50 metres, or 164 feet. Being set in a good open space the exterior of the building can be seen to advantage all round.

The total cost of the building, exclusive of the amount spent in decorative painting, sculpture, &c., was 26,000,000 francs, and the sum since expended on applied decoration and sculpture is 3,598,700 francs—viz. paintings and colour decoration 2,500,000 francs, sculpture 1,098,700 francs.

THE GREAT RECEPTION-ROOMS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

The feature of greatest interest perhaps in the Hôtel de Ville is the magnificent suite of reception-rooms the treatment of which will now be described. These are used for the entertainment of monarchs, heads of States or other great personages, and public bodies to whom the municipality may desire to show honour.

We begin at the Salle Saint-Jean, looking on to the Place Lobau, on the east side of the building. This large hall is 47 metres by 20·50 metres (including side galleries), by 8·50 metres in height (154 feet by 67 feet by 28 feet), and has entrances at each end from the stone vaulted carriage-ways under the building connecting the Place Lobau with the north and south courts. On the occasion of great receptions this apartment is used as the "vestiaire," or cloakroom. It has an arcaded colonnade on the two long sides dividing it into eleven bays, from which spring groined vaults intersecting the main elliptical barrel ceiling. The latter and the vaulted galleries and their walls are faced in freestone, panelled, carved, and otherwise enriched, but uncoloured. The shafts of the columns are of a light brownish red, and apparently of marble. Between the columns and their corresponding pilasters are tall bronze lamp standards, finely designed and executed, and frequently found throughout the interior of this building.

The floor is of white, black, and grey marbles. The three central bays of the arcade on the west side open, with some steps leading up thereto, into the vestibule of the grand staircase. This is 13 metres by 11·50 metres by 7·40 metres, and is vaulted in freestone springing from stone-faced walls and four detached columns in veined red marble occurring on lines in continuation of the side walls of the staircase. The doors opening off the vestibule are of oak; the floor is of marble slabs in various colours laid to geometrical patterns. There are two bronze lamp standards, similar to those previously mentioned, on each side of the vestibule at the feet of the staircases and the sides of the central doorways.

The grand staircase itself consists of two long straight stairs with intermediate landings opening off right and left of the vestibule in a line parallel to the Salle Saint-Jean and the Salle des Fêtes above on the first floor, to which it leads. It is 4·80 metres (15½ feet) in width and 55·50 metres (182 feet) in extreme length, including the top landings. The stairs themselves are of white marble. At the sides near the foot are arched niches containing



PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE (LOWER STAGE), HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

marble figures, "Song," "The Accompaniment," "Flowers," and "Fruits," by the sculptor Barrias, the pilasters at the sides being inlaid with black and white veined marble. Ascending further, the side walls of the staircase are lined with pink marble with darker red veined blocks, the frieze above being of grey, dark red, and black marble squares with central "rosettes" of wrought iron. The intermediate landings have oak doors in the side walls with hanging ornaments at the sides also in wrought iron and excellent examples of the smith's art. The floors of these and the top landings are in white, black, pink, and red marbles.

Circumscribing the top of the staircases are colonnaded galleries. The columns have shafts of red marble and rest on the side walls. From these springs the stone-vaulted ceiling, which, with its refined enrichments, is architecturally as fine as anything in the building. No colour-

ing has been attempted on this vaulting as yet. The balusters between the columns are of polished red marble; the capping, plinth, and stringcourse under, together with the pedestals of the columns, are of a rich cream colour, polished and probably marble, but having the appearance of an artificial composition.

The walls of the staircase galleries are, generally speaking, uncoloured, though a few panels have received paintings—scenes in some of the gardens and pleasure resorts of Paris. The domes, too, above the top landings of the stairs are decorated in colour and have paintings

representing (at the south end) "The Songs of the Banks of the Seine," and (on the north) "The Seasons," "Day," "Night," &c.

Beyond the top landings occur the ante-rooms or salons, leading up to the ends of the Salle des Fêtes. That first entered at the south end (11.50 metres by 8.50 metres) is rectangular, with a flat ceiling deeply panelled and bossed. The general colouring is in shades of brown, with paintings, symbolical of Summer and Winter, round the walls, above the oak dado, by Puvis de Chavannes. These wall paintings have a fine effect looked at in the distance from the foot of the staircase. In the four angles of the room are figure "torchères," in bronze, larger than life size, representing the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The corresponding room at the north end is similar, but the wall paintings, "The Joys of Life," and another, recently completed, opposite, are by Roll. In the spandrils of the wall arches are paintings representing "Work," "Sunset," "Sleep," and "The Dream." Close up to the ceiling are two arc lamps surrounded by smaller glow lamps.

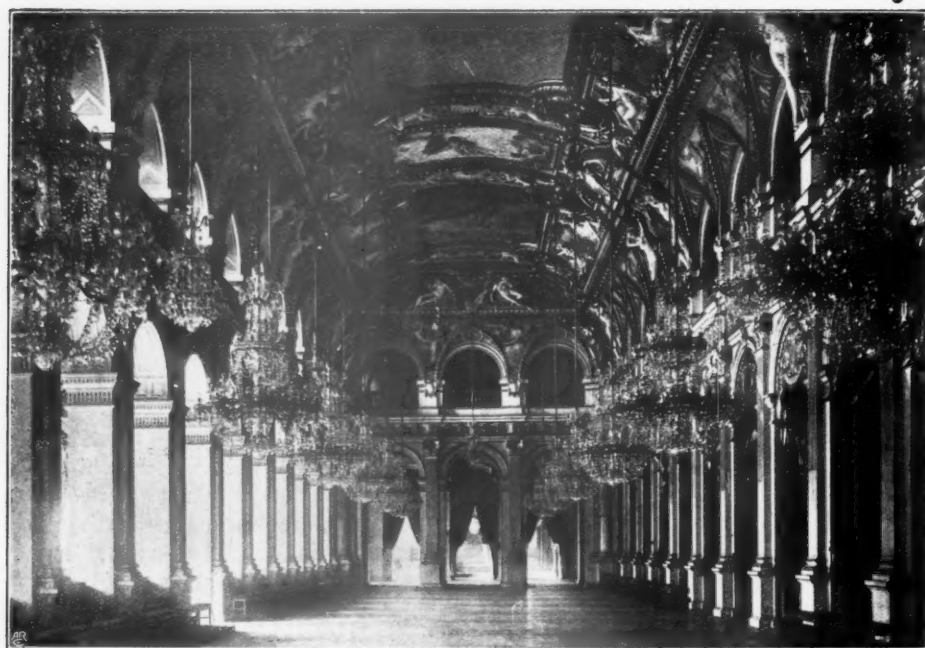
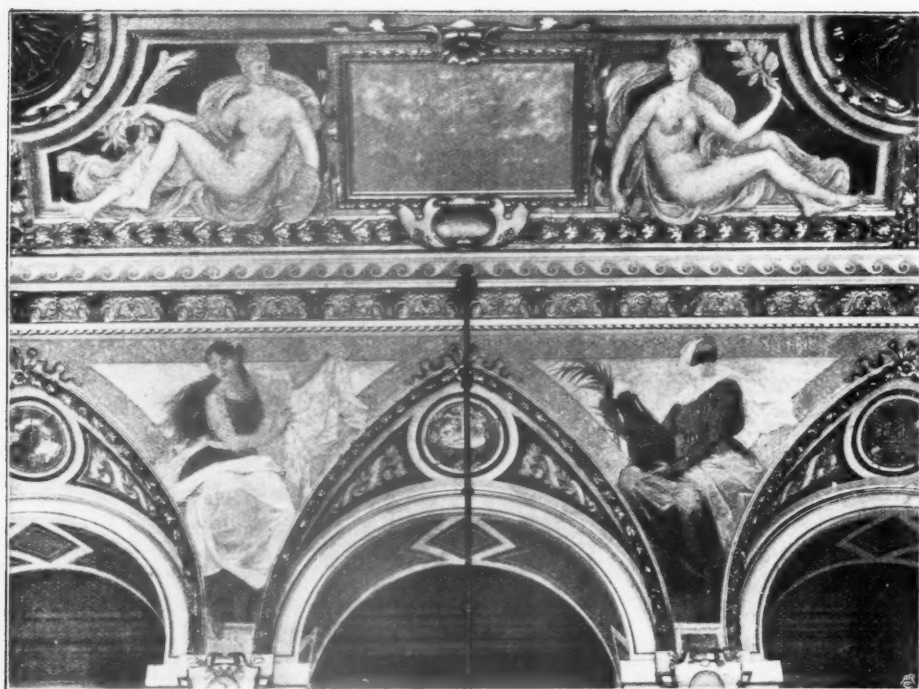
The rooms between those just described and the ends of the Salle des Fêtes are similar to them in height and width, but 13.75 metres in length. That at the south end is known as the Salon Henri

Martin, the whole of the decorative paintings in the apartment being by the artist of that name. The room is open on all sides and arcaded. The paintings in the spandrils, frieze, &c., represent Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, &c., and the central panel of the ceiling "Apollo and the Muses." The subdued colouring of this apartment forms an effective contrast to that of the apartments adjoining it on the north and south sides.

The corresponding salon at the north end of the Salle des Fêtes has paintings by Bonis. The subject of the centre ceiling panel is "The Inspiration and Education of Nature," and those of the frieze spandrils of the arcading "Physical and Intellectual Exercises,"



PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE (UPPER STAGE), HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.



SALLE DES FÊTES, HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, and Astronomy. The general decoration is in browns and gold.

The Grande Salle des Fêtes is 50·30 metres long by 13 metres wide by 13·20 metres in height, or 165 feet by 42½ feet by 43 feet, but the sides have an open arcade of thirteen bays, and at the ends of three, which in effect increases the dimensions to 57·75 metres by 17 metres (189½ feet by 56 feet), further added to by the great staircase occurring along one side and the Salle-à-Manger and ante-rooms at the ends, giving a through vista of a total length of 97 metres, or 318 feet. Even this appearance of size is magnified by reflection in mirrors cleverly arranged in the arched recesses of the farthest wall of the Salle-à-Manger and the north ante-room respectively at the opposite ends. The judicious arrangement of mirrors is a feature in which the French excel.

The ceiling is of "barrel" form, with returned ends, and is perforated at the springing with the round-headed openings of a "triforium" gallery circumscribing the apartment with groins intersecting the main barrel.

The gallery is provided for the use of privileged persons who may wish to view from this elevated position a fete in progress on the floor below. Musicians are accommodated at one end of this gallery, and also around that portion of it which surrounds the "Salon des Cariatides." (See below.)

The springing of the barrel ceiling is divided on the long sides into three bays by boldly modelled figures (between the groins of vaulting) supporting elaborate scroll pediments. Those figures which occur in the angles of the room (by Blanchard and Desbois) are emphasised by being covered with gilding. In the spandrels of the triforium arches are painted figures representative of the more prominent French provinces and their chief products: Bretagne, Flandre, Normandy, Champagne, Provence, &c. Blue is the predominating colour in these spandrels. The gallery balustrade is of polished red marble.

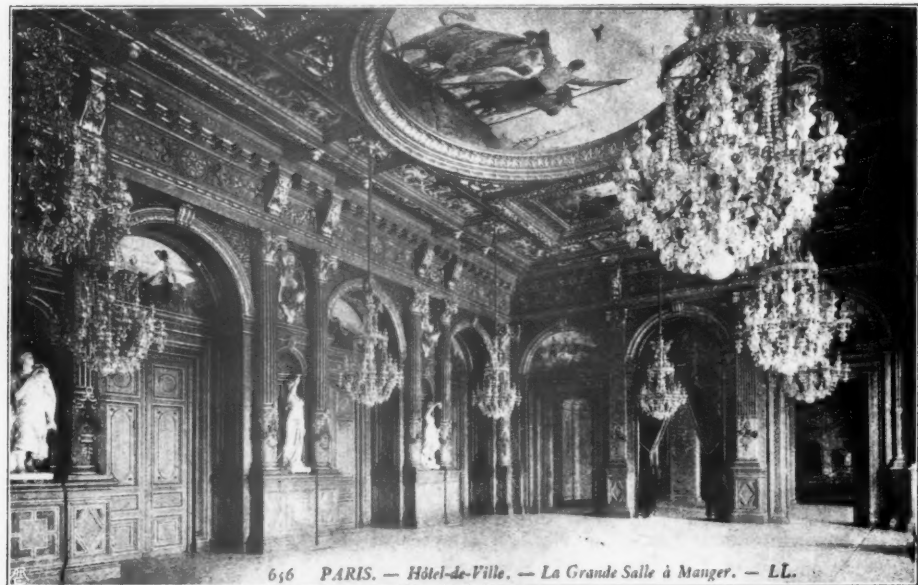
The painting in the central panel of the ceiling represents the "City of Paris inviting



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GALERIE LOBEAU, HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

the World to its Fêtes," and is by Benjamin Constant. Reds predominate here. The subjects of the large end panels of the ceiling are Music and Dancing "passing down the ages," by Gervex and Morot respectively, and of the intermediate smaller ones "Perfumes" and "Flowers," by G. Ferrier. The ribs and panels of the ceiling are gilded on a ground of buff and rich yellows. The general colour scheme of the apartment is in cream and gold. The effect of the whole is superb, though to English taste, perhaps, suffering from an excess of ornament. There are twelve principal lustre electroliers, and alternating with these twelve others of smaller size placed at a higher level. In the ceiling above the electroliers occur the grilles through which vitiated air is extracted. The chairs used are of elegant design and gilded over their entire surface, including the seats. The flooring is of oak blocks or



656 PARIS. — Hôtel-de-Ville. — La Grande Salle à Manger. — LL.

LA GRANDE SALLE-À-MANGER, HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

parquetry in about 2-inch widths, and so well executed that the joints are almost invisible. The same applies generally to the flooring of the principal rooms throughout at this level.

Along the side of the Salle des Fêtes next the street is the Gallery Lobeau, 76 metres long by 3.50 metres in width, with a ceiling composed of a continuous series of domed vaults. These all contain paintings by Picard representing "Dreams," "Poetry," "History," "Art," "Industry," "Peace," &c., and "The Birth of Paris." The general decoration of the cupolas is by Risler. There are at the ends of the gallery some wall paintings by Berteaux and others, and sculpture groups which at present are in plaster only. Some of the paintings are curious as introducing the modern silk, felt, and straw hat, and morning coat. One regards them with mixed feelings.

Opening off the centre of the long side of the Salle des Fêtes opposite this gallery is the Salon des Cariatides, 12.25 metres by 10.75 metres by 12 metres high, so named, apparently, from the figures in the upper stage, above the level of the gallery balustrade, supporting the

ceiling. The apartment occupies an effective position over the centre of the length of the grand staircase which it overlooks on two sides. The vista is fine. The gallery overhangs the floor by means of large coves springing from the cornice of the "order" composing the lower stage of height. Up to the level of this cornice the walls are of uncoloured freestone, the work above, including the coves, balustrade, cariatide figures, and ceiling, being toned in brown colour. On the centre of the floor of this apartment is placed a vase in polished malachite presented by the Czar of Russia in 1893. Artificial lighting is effected by means of four lustre pendants.

The Grande Salle-à-Manger is a very fine room, opening off the south end of the Salle des Fêtes. Its dimensions are 20.25 metres by 14.50 metres by 8 metres, or 66½ feet by 47½ feet by 26 feet in height. The lining of the walls, the circular columns, pilasters, doors, &c., are all of unpolished oak, panelled and beautifully carved, and relieved occasionally with gilding.

The frieze and flat ceiling are apparently of plaster, but decorated in colour on a similar brown shade, as a ground, to that of the oak. A large mirror is placed at the end of the room opposite the axial line of this and the Salle des Fêtes. The lunettes over the eight doorways are filled with paintings. The painted central panel of the ceiling symbolises

allegorically the "Hymn of the Earth to the Sun," and those at the ends typify "Harvest" and "The Vintage": all are by Georges-Bertrand. Sculptured figures in white marble by Barrias, Falguière, and others fill the various niches round the walls of the room. The subjects are "Harvest," "Vintage," "Song," "The Chase," "The Peach," and "The Toast."

There are eight pendant electroliers. The natural lighting of this room is unfortunately inadequate, and prevents its decorations being seen to the best advantage in daylight.

Adjoining is the Salon Lobeau (15.50 metres by 10.75 metres by 8 metres). This room, together with the lobby connecting it with the Salons de Reception, has an oak-panelled dado



DETAIL, SALLE-À-MANGER, HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

for a height of about 8 feet, and paintings covering the walls above. The latter are by Paul Laurens, and the subjects are scenes in French history—notably, the reception of Louis XVI. at the ancient Hotel de Ville in 1789. The ceiling is flat, panelled, and enriched with modelled ornament, coloured and gilt. The doors are of oak. In the four corners close up to the ceiling are pendant arc lamps; in the centre a pendant lustre electrolier.

The Salon de Reception (of Science, Art, and Letters), with its two arcaded subdivisions and gallery along the courtyard side, is possibly the most beautiful portion of the Hotel de Ville. The arrangement of the plan lends in effect a sufficient air of mystery to give this room a special attractiveness and charm. The colour decorations, too, are perhaps more than usually fine in general scheme and design, with subjects for the paintings of great interest. The prevailing colours are browns and reds, with blue and gold enrichments. The walling, piers, and ceiling have their spaces filled with paintings by Bonnat, Galland, Lefebvre, Besnard, and other modern artists of France. The ceiling is flat but deeply coffered, panelled, and enriched; the arches spanning between the piers are semicircular. The doors are in oak with gilt enrichments. The fireplaces at the two ends of the apartments form the only portions uncoloured. These are of carved freestone relieved by inlay panels of red, green, and black marbles and oval-shaped centrepieces, in the upper part, of painted majolica ware.

Artificial lighting is effected by means of pendant lustre electroliers as in the other rooms, and there are open grilles above, in the ceiling, for ventilation.

The subjects of some of the more important paintings are as follows:—

Salon des Sciences (at eastern end)—

In centre of ceiling: "The Deification of the Sciences."

End panels of ceiling: "Meteorology" and "Electricity."

On walls: Physics, Botany, &c. and allegorical figures representing Air, Fire, Water, and the Earth.

In the frieze: "The Instruction of Science" and "its Glorification."
Medallion portraits of great French scientists.

Salon des Arts (central)—

In centre of ceiling: "The Triumph of Art," allegorical, by Bonnat.

End panels of ceiling: "The Ideal" and "Truth."

On walls: Music, Dancing, Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, &c.
Medallion portraits of Puget, Philibert Delorme (the architect), Poussin, and Rameau.

Salon des Lettres (at western end)—

In centre of ceiling: "The Muses," allegorical.

End panels of ceiling: "Inspiration" and "Meditation."

On walls: Allegorical figures representing Philosophy, Poetry, Eloquence, History, &c.

In the frieze: "The history of writing" in ancient and modern times.
Portraits of Molière, Victor Hugo, Michelet, and Descartes.

The general colour decorations are by Guifard. The size of this apartment, exclusive of the side gallery, is 31 metres by 15 metres by 8 metres, or 101½ feet by 49 feet by 26 feet.

The Galerie des Fêtes, 46.50 metres by 5 metres by 8 metres, which occurs along the north side of the Salons, has a barrel ceiling divided transversely by ribs in continuation of the pilasters

on walls and piers. The colour treatment is mainly in browns, red, and gold—both the general decorations and paintings being the work of Galland. The subjects include the Arts—Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, &c.—and technical sciences or handicrafts, such as metal-working, pottery making, masonry, &c. The doorway at the end of the gallery which opens off the Prefects' Staircase is of finely carved stone, uncoloured, and the doors themselves are of oak.

The Prefects' Staircase is the second finest in the building; it occupies a space of 14 metres by 10 metres (46 feet by 32½ feet), the stairs themselves being about 3.25 metres in width and of white marble. The balustrade is of bronze, of bold leaf and floral design



SALON DE RÉCEPTION, HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

and fine workmanship, the standard electroliers being of bronze also. The walls are of free-stone, uncoloured—the floors and landings of coloured marbles. The ceiling and its large coves and lunettes over the doors are also of stone, and have received decorative paintings—all by Puvis de Chavannes. The subject of the large central ceiling panel appears to be "Victor Hugo offering his Lyre to the City of Paris," while others are "Patriotism," "Urbanity," "Charity," "Industry," "Artistic Ardour," &c. The doors opening off the landings are of oak picked out with gilding.

In the ground-floor vestibule of this staircase is a bronze equestrian statue, with figure representing a herald-at-arms in fifteenth-century costume holding aloft a chandelier—a remarkable piece of work by Fremiet, the sculptor (1885); and against the wall in the north-

west corner is a memorial bust, in marble, of Theodore Ballu, the architect of the building, by E. Barrias, with a bronze figure against a pedestal by Coutan.

There are sculpture groups at the various stages of the staircase representing "Security," "Justice," "Instruction," &c.

The Cabinet of the Prefects (15 metres by 10.50 metres) is of great beauty and magnificence. The wall surfaces are filled with paintings, and the furniture is in harmony with the high character of the decorations.



DETAIL OF CHIMNEY-PIECE, SALON DES LETTRES, HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

The corridor between the Prefects' Staircase and the Municipal Council Chamber has walls and ceiling of uncoloured freestone, the floor of mosaic, and windows filled with heraldic stained glass containing the names of civic worthies of the city.

The Municipal Council Chamber occupies a position in the centre of the principal façade, looking on to the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, and, like the reception apartments, is situated on the first floor. It is a rectangular room with a flat ceiling, and its dimensions are 21.50 metres by 13.75 metres by 8.40 metres, or 70½ feet by 45 feet by 27½ feet. The Presidential "tribune" is at the north end, and the general seating for the councillors (101 in all) is arranged to face it on a partial radial principle.

The President's seat occupies the centre of the upper stage of the "tribune," with that of the Vice-President on his right hand and two secretaries on either side. On the same line with these, but separated by a short space, sit the official stenographers, two on each side. The centre of the platform immediately in front of the President is used by the orator, who leaves his seat to speak from this position. There are three steps up to this level, five up to that of the stenographers, six to the secretaries, and seven to the President. The councillors sit at

desks (fixed) which, with a few exceptions, take two members each, and have lock-up compartments with lifting cover and the name of member attached, and each a portfolio blotter with stiff covers to hold loose papers and for writing. The chairs are cane-bottomed and movable, with arms and back slightly padded and upholstered in leather. Each row of desks rises one step (about five inches) above that next below, from the front to the back of the room; and as each seat adjoins a longitudinal gangway, it becomes easy for members to pass up and

down the room. There are in addition passage-ways, divided off along the two side walls, into which the councillors may pass without undue prominence when entering or leaving the room. The upper part of these divisions, together with that of the gangway screen behind the President's "daïs," is of plate glass framed in metal, no doubt arranged for the avoidance of draughts.

The two Prefects sit at a table in the front of the general seating and opposite the President of the Chamber, and with them the Director of Public Works and other chief officials. Other officials occupy the tables against the side walls.



THE PREFECTS' STAIRCASE (UPPER STAGE), HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

The public occupy the gallery at the back of the room, and privileged persons and the Press the gallery behind the President. Both are reached from the main "municipal" staircases adjoining.

The walls of the Council Chamber are lined to a height of eight feet or so with panelling in unpolished mahogany relieved by gilding. The doors (of which there are three opening into the corridor along one side), gallery fronts, furniture, and woodwork generally are of mahogany. The colour treatment of the walls and ceiling is in browns, red, blue, and gold; the windows have stained glass. The floor throughout is covered with cork carpet or linoleum. As previously mentioned, special care has been taken in the arrangements for ventilating this apartment.

Opening off the south end of the Council Chamber are lobbies leading to the "Salle de la Commission du Budget" (finance committee), the "vestiaire," or cloakroom, intervening. This committee room is 13·75 metres by 7 metres—a fine apartment with oak doors and panelled dado, with paintings by Détaille filling the wall spaces above. The floor is carpeted, and the windows are filled with stained glass. The table is of long shape with semicircular ends. The offices of the secretary and others are adjoining.

Various other committee rooms are planned in close proximity to the Council Chamber, ranged round the central courtyard.

Opening off the north end of the Council Chamber is the members' refreshment buffet, and beyond that the Municipal Reference Library, containing about twenty thousand volumes of administrative works, to which access is readily gained by members during sittings of the Council. There are oak bookcases round the walls for their full height, and an intermediate gallery with oak balustrade, for access to the upper part, reached by an oak spiral staircase. The ceiling is coffered and decorated in colour, a painting occupying the large central panel.

Near by are the rooms of the President of the Council and his secretary.

Between the west side of the central courtyard and the Council corridor are two staircases and vestibules most conveniently planned to serve this important legislative centre of the building. They communicate with other municipal offices on the floors above, and on the ground floor have corridors connecting with the reception vestibules on the east side, and the Salle des Prévôts beneath the Council Chamber.

The Salle des Prévôts is 31 metres by 13·50 metres by 8 metres, or 101½ feet by 44 feet by 26 feet, divided by two rows of columns into seven bays in the length and three in the width, vaulted above. The columns are of marble, or of an artificial composition similar in appearance, and are polished, while the walls and vaulting are of uncoloured freestone. Polished red marble panels are set in the walls carved with the names of the Prévôts and Prefects of Paris. The entrances open off from the covered carriage-ways—one at each end—the doors themselves being of oak with bronze hinges. The floor is of coloured marbles, and a number of bronze lamp standards rest thereon.

The principal library is on the top floor of the building, on the east side, above the Salle des Fêtes. It is rectangular in plan, and occurring as it does in the roof portions of the sloping sides appear in the room with returned ends. The sides of the roof are panelled in oak with the central portion flat and glazed beneath a continuous skylight by means of which the room is lighted. The positions of roof principals are marked by the crossing of segmental-shaped transverse ribs encased in wood. The size of the apartment is 45·50 metres by 13 metres by about 10 metres in height. Bookcases line the walls up to the springing of the roof: these are of oak, as is also an intermediate gallery which circumscribes the room, with oak spiral staircases for access thereto at each angle of the room. There are bronze lamp standards ranged at intervals round the gallery on the main supports of the balustrade. The books on the lower floor are railed off by lengths of iron railing, about four feet away, with openings at intervals. The general area of the room is occupied by tables for readers, with lamp standards ranged down the centre of the tables. The desk of the librarian in charge is on a platform slightly raised above the floor. The system of a "card catalogue" appears to be in use. The floor is of polished oak, with the usual gratings admitting fresh air, and four electric fans. The ventilation appears to be very good, though the fans make a somewhat disturbing noise. In the centre of the library is placed a large plaster model of the Hotel de Ville. The books are almost entirely of an administrative character, and at present number about fifty-one thousand volumes. The public have the use of the library by obtaining a permit to do so from the Prefect.

The Caisse Municipale (Bank) is on the ground floor on the north side of the building (towards the Rue de Rivoli), and here is made payment of interest to holders of municipal shares; on loans of money to the municipality when large expenditures are projected, &c. Adjoining are the necessary clerical offices, with a series of serving counters opening into the public room. The private offices of the senior officials are conveniently arranged adjoining. Beneath in the basement is the office for the payment of municipal rates and taxes and accommodation for officials of that department. Behind is the record store of the bank, storage for title deeds, &c.

ANNEXES.—As usually happens, the requirements have outgrown the accommodation provided in the Hotel de Ville. Several departments, including those of education and municipal works (roads, sewers, &c.), are housed in separate buildings outside.

NOTES ON THE COLOUR DECORATION AND SCULPTURE.

In some interesting notes on this subject which appeared in *The Builder* some years ago it was pointed out that the decorations at the Hotel de Ville, commenced in 1887, were being arranged for by a committee of experts appointed for that purpose by the Municipal Council. The aim of the committee appears to have been to make use of the best available talent to produce a decorative scheme, representative of the art of the time in which it was produced, for the instruction and pleasure of succeeding generations of citizens. One notices accordingly much variety in the pictorial decorations, and no attempt to follow a particular style or "school." The whole, however, being in its way excellent, it would perhaps be difficult to say whether a finer effect would have resulted from a treatment more closely illustrative of one artistic phase. Both the painting and the sculpture much impress one with the natural æsthetic genius of the French nation. Paintings applied to the walls and ceilings by considerably over a hundred artists are to be found in the great suite of reception-rooms.

As mentioned before, although even now unfinished, nearly 3,600,000 francs have already been expended on painted decorations and sculpture since the building was completed.

(To be continued.)



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 8th Dec. 1906.

CHRONICLE.

THE NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as *Probationer R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the provincial centres mentioned below on the 5th and 6th November. One hundred and eighty-eight candidates were admitted, and claims for exemption from sitting were allowed to the number of fifty-seven. The remaining 131 were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	62	44	18
Birmingham	7	6	1
Bristol	8	5	3
Cardiff	6	5	1
Leeds	16	9	7
Manchester	20	13	7
Newcastle	12	9	3
	131	91	40

The passed candidates, with those exempted—making a total of 148 altogether—are as follows:—

ADAMS: John Brittain; c/o Elijah Jones, Esq., 10 Albion Street, Hanley, Staffs [Master: Mr. Elijah Jones].
 ADAMS: Percy Joyce; West Lodge, Palmerston Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex [Chigwell Grammar School].
 ASHFORD: Harry Albert; "Sunnymead," Hoddesdon, Herts [Master: Mr. Wm. Clarkson].
 BACON: George Whitaker; "Osgathorpe," South Park Hill Road, Croydon [Master: Mr. F. Wheeler*].
 BARKER: George Frederick; 417 Park Road, Soho, Birmingham [Master: Mr. A. J. Dunn*].
 BEESLEY: Arthur Campbell; 41 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield [Master: Mr. Charles Hadfield*].
 BESANT: Hubert Saxton; 44 Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N. [Master: Mr. R. A. Briggs*].
 BLAKE: Frank; "Ritherdon," 12 Half Moon Lane, Herne Hill, S.E. [Masters: Messrs. Harrison * & Ward*].
 BONIFACE: Charley Frank; 54 Station Road, Petersfield [Masters: Messrs. W. F. Unsworth * & Son].
 BREWERTON: Frank Asquith; 20 Mayfield Road, Whalley Range, Manchester [Hulme Grammar School].
 BREWIS: Humphrey; 86 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. [Master: Mr. W. E. Clifton*].

BURN: Walter; Alon Lodge, Forest Road, Rangoon, Burma [St. Mark's School, Windsor].
 BUSHILL: Percy Norman; 14, Park Avenue, Soho Hill, Birmingham [Birmingham University].
 BUTCHER: Edmund Herbert; 1 Fetherston Road, Stan-ford-le-Hope, Essex [Masters: Messrs. Barrett & Driver].
 CAMPBELL: Duncan Alexander; The Old House, Grasmere, Lancashire.
 CAREY: Percival James; "Coverdale," Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent [Oundle School].
 CATHCART: William D'Arcy; c/o James Platt & Co., 77 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. [Master: Mr. Wm. Black*].
 CAWTHORNE: Harry Beaumont; Luton House, Mew-borough [Barnsley Grammar School].
 CHAMBERLAIN: Harry Samuel; 91 St. Andrew's Road, Southsea [Master: Mr. G. C. Vernon-Inkpen].
 CHAMBERLAIN: Thomas Chandless; Northumberland House, Manor Road, Forest Hill, S.E. [Polytechnic, Regent Street].
 CHANDLER: Harold Frederic; 22 Hillside Gardens, High-gate, N. [Masters: Messrs. Bell, Withers, & Meredith].
 CHANNON: Guy Dunstan; Arncliffe, Malton, Yorks. [Master: Mr. C. H. Channon*].
 CHEERS: Wilfroy Anson; Heriotdene, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham [Master: Mr. Cheers].
 CHEESEWRIGHT: Gostwycke; Rawmarsh Hill, near Rotherham, Yorkshire [Masters: Messrs. J. D. Webster * & Son].
 CHERITON: William George Lloyd; 20 Mount Ephraim Lane, Streatham, S.W. [Dulwich College].
 CLARK: Sidney; 3 Thornton Road, Stanwix, Carlisle [Master: Mr. G. Dale Oliver*].
 CLOUGH: William, jun.; Whitley Head, Steeton, near Keighley, Yorks. [Masters: Messrs. Moore & Crabtree].
 COATES: Harry Bertram; Council Offices, Altofts [Master: Mr. W. Wrigley*].
 COATES: William Victor; c/o Messrs. Bentley & Hall, Old Market Place, Grimsby [Masters: Messrs. Bentley & Hall].
 COLLIN: Bertie Philipps; Thruxton Rectory, Andover [Haileybury College].
 COOK: Henry Thomas; Colville, Cavendish Road, Highams Park, Chingford [Master: Mr. S. T. Adams].
 CORNELL: Albert Ernest; "Sidway," Oldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham [Master: Mr. W. F. Edwards].
 COX: Maurice James; Ramsden Cottage, Ramsden Road, Godalming, Surrey [Master: Mr. J. H. Norris].
 CRELLIN: Ewart; 69 Parliament Street, Ramsey, Isle of Man [Master: Mr. W. Horrocks].
 CRUICKSHANK: Herbert William; 22 Powis Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland [Master: Mr. A. Marshall Mac-kenzie, * A.R.S.A., LL.D.].
 DALZIEL: John George; Gartfield House, St. Paul's Road, West Hartlepool [Masters: Messrs. Harry Barnes * & C. F. Burton].
 DAVIDSON: Oswald Ferguson; 31 Eldon Street, New-castle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Davidson & Phillip-son].
 DAVIES: William Frederick; Brook House, Sanghall Road, Chester [Liverpool University].
 DAVIS: Oscar Reed; 42 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. [Polytechnic, Regent Street].
 DAVIS: Philip Wolf; 7 Hyde Park Square, W. [London University].
 DIGGLE: William Wrigley; 19 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park [Harrow School].
 ECKERSLEY: Walter Roland; Heads Nook, Carlisle [Master: Mr. J. Forster].
 EDWARDS: Albert Lionel; 26 Griffiths Road, Wimble-don, S.W. [Master: Mr. J. R. Harding].

- EILOART: Ronald Edward; 17 Elsworthy Road, N.W. [Harrow School].
 FARMER: Alexander Crosbie; Eller How, Acrefield Road, Prenton, Birkenhead [Warbreck College, Aintree].
 FAWCETT: George Herbert; 65 Wykeham Street, Scarborough [Master: Mr. Frank A. Tugwell*].
 FLETCHER: James Herbert; Flowery Field House, Hyde, Cheshire [Master: Mr. G. H. Willoughby*].
 FOWLER: Hollis Charlie; 10 Vernon Square, Ryde, I.W. [Master: Mr. J. W. Walmisley*].
 GARRETT: Sidney Colton; 14 Windlesham Road, Brighton [Master: Mr. T. Garrett].
 GRANT: John Duncan; 30 Union Road, Inverness [Master: Mr. John Robertson].
 GREENALL: Benson; 650 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester [Master: Mr. G. H. Willoughby*].
 GRESSWELL: Hugh; 169 Hugh Road, Balham, S.W. [Master: Mr. Howard Goadby].
 HALL: Charles Thornton; 118 Strathmairn Street, Roath, Cardiff [Master: Mr. G. A. Birkenhead].
 HALL: Robert Brearley; c/o Mr. R. Hall, Highcliffe House, Batley [Masters: Messrs. Holton & Fox].
 HARRIES: John James; 2 Eaton Crescent, Swansea [Master: Mr. F. B. Smith].
 HARRIS: Leslie Youngman; Clinton Terrace, The Park, Nottingham [Gresham's School, Holt].
 HOWELL: John Allnutt; 35 Southmoor Road, Oxford [Master: Mr. E. W. Alfrey].
 HOWORTH: Frederick; 11 Nelson Street, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lanes [Masters: Messrs. Sames & Green].
 HUNT: Spencer Grey Wakeley; 5 Lancaster Road, Brighton [Master: Mr. Simeon Hunt].
 INGLETON: Delamark Frank; 41 Machen Place, Cardiff [Master: Mr. E. H. Bruton*].
 JACK: G. Wilfred; 66 Burma Road, Clissold Park, N. [Oldfield Road School].
 JACKSON: John Henry; Woodlands View, Horsforth, Leeds [Master: Mr. A. E. Kirk*].
 JENKINS: Edward Geoffrey; 281 St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. [Master: Mr. H. G. Crothall].
 JOHNSON: Standfield; Rock Mount, King's Heath, Birmingham [Master: Mr. Wm. Haywood].
 JONES: Walter Sydney; 21 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
 JOYNSON: Leonard Charles Billingsley; Albert House, King's Hill, Wednesbury, Staffs [Masters: Messrs. Joyson Bros.].
 KELLY: Henry; 11 Myddleton Street, Carlisle [Masters: Messrs. Pickering & Crompton].
 KING: Henry Foster; 44 Weltje Road, Hammersmith, W. [Master: Mr. Fred Rowntree*].
 KNOWLES: Benjamin; 10 Fernhill Road, Bootle [Masters: Messrs. Medcalf & Medcalf].
 LAWRENCE: Idwal Thomas; Maes-yr-haul, Trealarw, Rhondda, South Wales [Taunton School].
 LAWSON: Wilfrid; 41 Woodbine Street, Gateshead-upon-Tyne [Master: Mr. J. G. Crone].
 LETHEREN: William Harding; Blenheim House School, Fareham [Master: Mr. H. Frost].
 LOMAX: Percy Hirst; 201 Derby Street, Bolton, Lanes. [Masters: Messrs. Stead & Morris].
 LORN: Frank; Gartchonzie, Major's Loan, Falkirk, N.B. [Master: Mr. Thomas M. Copland].
 LOVELUCK: Edward; Sunnyside, Bridgend, Glam. [Master: Mr. P. J. Thomas].
 LYON: Maurice; "Home Croft," 8 Bennett's Hill, Oxtou, Birkenhead [Birkenhead School].
 LYTH: Alfred; Blue Stone House, High Lane, Burslem, Staffs [Master: Mr. Reginald T. Longden].
 MACFARLANE: George Gordon; 41 Kersland Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow [Master: Mr. John J. Burnet, A.R.S.A.].
 MacKENZIE: Roderick; Estate Office, The Gardens, Lochinchart, Ross-shire, N.B. [Master: Mr. W. C. Joass].
 McLACHLAN: Charles; 23 Clarendon Road, Lewisham, S.E. [St. Dunstan's College, Catford].
 MACLEAN: Neil Alexander Davidson; 39 Royal Street, Gaurock, Scotland [Masters: Messrs. Salmon, Son, & Gillespie*].
 McNEIL: William Wallace; 6 Hazel Bank, Blackburn [Masters: Messrs. Simpson & Duckworth].
 MALONE, William Adolphe; Entroya, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast [Masters: Messrs. Hobart & Heron].
 MARLES: Charles Wright; Hill Side, Sketty, R.S.O., Glam. [Master: Mr. Glendinning Moxham*].
 MARSHALL: Hector Charlton; 5 Kensington Terrace, Sunderland [Master: Mr. John Eltringham].
 MARTINDALE: Henry William; Harrold Dene, Princess Road, Bournemouth, W. [Master: Mr. T. Stevens*].
 MARTYN: Laurence Dummore; Petergate, Tiverton [Blundell's School, Tiverton].
 MATHER: Samuel Pochin; Mill Hill School.
 MAUGHAN: Joseph Robinson; Elvaston Road, Hexham-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Liddle & Browne].
 MAYHEW: George Melbourne; Arlesey Vicarage, Hitchin, Herts [Hitchin Grammar School].
 MONTENIUS: Louis Emslie; 46 Holmbush Road, Putney, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Brown & Barrow*].
 MOODIE: John; 63 Eastwood Road, Goodmayes, Essex [Wilson College, Stamford Hill].
 MORGAN: Hugh Bernard Townshend; 38 Lingfield Road, Wimbledon [Master: Mr. Reginald Blomfield*, A.R.A.].
 MORLEY: Harold Hudson; 56 Tranmere Road, Earlsfield, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Palgrave & Co.].
 MOTT: Harold Fenwick; 9 Addison Road, Plymouth [Wellington College].
 NASH: Herbert Mason; Thorneroft, Hale Road, Farnham, Surrey [Masters: Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth*].
 NIGHTINGALE: Frederick Baylies; 47 West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W. [Royal College of Art].
 O'DWYER: Valentine; 9 Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds [Masters: Messrs. Chorley & Connon*].
 ORDISH: Roland; 1 Bailey Street, Derby [Master: Mr. H. T. Sudbury].
 PATEY: Percy Pettman; care of Messrs. Nicholson & Hartree, Offa Street, Hereford [Masters: Messrs. Nicholson & Hartree].
 PEERLESS: Herbert Read; "Sanstead," Reigate [University College School].
 PELL-ILBERTON: Percy; "Saxonholme," Higher Openshaw, Manchester [Masters: Messrs. Joseph Stott & Sons].
 PUSILL: Alfred Victor; Mount Pleasant, Deganwy, near Llandudno, North Wales [Masters: Messrs. Geo. Roberts & Bros.].
 PYM: Henry Osney Melville; 44 Parliament Street, Nottingham [Masters: Messrs. Brewill & Baily*].
 QUEKETT: John; Usan, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Dublin [Master: Sir Thomas Drew*, P.R.H.A.].
 RAVENSCROFT: Martin; Brathay, Oxtou, Cheshire [Rugby School].
 RAYMENT: Albert Hugh; 27 Claremont Road, Cricklewood, N.W. [Master: Mr. Edwin J. Stubbs].
 REVIE: Archibald; 82 Flowerhill Street, Airdrie, Scotland [Masters: Messrs. G. Arthur & Son].
 RHIND: Walter; 41a Quinton Street, Earlsfield, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. D. & G. R. McMillan].
 RICHARDS: Francis Ashburner, B.A. Oxon.; 19 Wetherby Gardens, S.W. [Westminster School].
 RIDLEY: Basil White; care of Arthur Marshall, Esq., King Street, Nottingham [Master: Mr. Arthur Marshall*].

RIDLEY: Geoffrey William; Edgmont, Parkside, Nottingham [Master: Mr. Arthur Marshall *].
 ROSLING: Reginald Peregrine; 1 Kirklees Villas, Ashley Court Road, Ashley Hill, Bristol [Merchant Venturers' College].
 RUSSELL: Robert Tor; 11 Gray's Inn Square, W.C. [Masters: Messrs. Russell * & Cooper *].
 RUTTER: William Arthur; 1 Princes Street, Roath, Cardiff [Master: Mr. William H. Scott].
 SAWYER: Henry Scott; 14 Howard Place, Carlisle [Master: Mr. J. H. Martindale].
 SEDDON: Joseph; 44 Langdale Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey [Master: The late John P. Seddon *].
 SHAPLAND: Henry Percival; 45 Canonbury Square, Islington, N.
 SHEARS: Reginald; 38 Anerley Road, Westcliff-on-Sea [Master: Mr. Edward Wright].
 SHEFFIELD: Herbert William; Harcourt Square, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire [Masters: Messrs. Sharman & Archer].
 SHEPHERD: Harold Joseph; Ivy Cottage, Darnall, Sheffield [Masters: Messrs. Potter & Sandford].
 SHERWIN: Cecil Thomas; "Westbrook," Lichfield Road, Stafford [Master: Mr. J. Hutchings *].
 SMITH: Walter James; "Belmont," Bentinck Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne [Master: Mr. Charles S. Errington *].
 STEWART: George Muir; 308 Possil Road, Glasgow, Scotland [Master: Mr. James Cowie].
 STONE: John Thomas; 61a Credenhill Street, Streatham, S.W. [Master: Messrs. F. Chown & Co.].
 STUART: Alexander Davidson; 1 Richmond Road, Long Lane, East Finchley, N. [Master: Mr. G. M. Watson].
 SUTCLIFFE: John; 42 St. Andrews Road South, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea [Master: Mr. H. E. Kelvey].
 SWANN-WATTS: Ernest; 3 St. David's Road South, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea [Master: Mr. Wade].
 SYKES: Wilfred Elsworth; Oakhurst, Cottingham, E. Yorkshire [Master: Mr. J. M. Dossor *].
 TAPPING: Frank; Bedgrove House, Aylesbury [Master: Mr. Mannings].
 THOMERSON: Robert Albert; 46 Kenninghall Road, Clapton, N.E. [Master: Mr. W. A. Finch].
 TIGAR: Leonard; "Heathfield," 33 Languard Road, Southampton [Master: Mr. L. G. Duncan].
 TURNER: Thomas Edwin; Selwyn Lodge, Solihull, Warwickshire [Masters: Messrs. Bateman & Bateman *].
 VIOLET: Matthew Thomas; 27 Lichfield Road, Stafford [Master: Mr. J. Hutchings *].
 WALDROW: Frank; Haslemere, St. Mark's Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, N. [Master: Mr. Frank Bethell].
 WALL: Roland Leslie; 29 Beechcroft Road, Upper Tooting (University College).
 WALLER: Augustus George; 32 Grove End Road, N.W. [Master: Mr. Thackeray Turner *].
 WALLER: Thomas Wright; 30 York Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Master: Mr. M. O. Type *].
 WELCH: Herbert Archibald; 47 Albert Street, Regent's Park, N.W. [Master: Mr. T. B. Whinney *].
 WILDIN: Edwin George; Hawthorn Bank, Stoke-on-Trent [Master: Mr. A. R. P. Piercy].
 WILLCOX: Edward Wilberforce; 39 Belvoir Road, Montpelier, Bristol [Masters: Messrs. La Trobe * & Weston *].
 WILLIAMS: Enoch; Ael-y-Bryn, Bon-y-maen, near Swansea [Master: Mr. Glendinning Moxham *].
 WILLIAMS: Stanley; 11 Springfield, Upper Clapton, N.E. [Masters: Messrs. Still, Wheat, & Luker].
 WILLIS: William Elias; Allanson Villa, Cotham Road South, Bristol [Merchant Venturers' College].
 WILSON: John; 16 Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C. [Masters: Messrs. Henderson & Hall, Sunderland].

WINTER: Douglas Charles; "Ormiston House," St. Helen's Road, Westcliff-on-Sea [Master: Mr. H. Leon Carbuche].
 WINTLE: Arthur; Kingsdown, Twickenham, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Banister Fletcher, & Sons *].
 WRIGLEY: Thomas; "Vetusholme," St. Anne's Road East, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire [Masters: Messrs. Charles Heathcote * & Sons].

The asterisk (*) denotes Members of the Institute.

Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination qualifying for registration as *Student R.I.B.A.* was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th November. One hundred and forty-four candidates presented themselves and were examined, with the following results:—

	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	93	40	53
Bristol	13	8	5
Dublin	2	2	0
Leeds	13	5	8
Manchester	16	7	9
Newcastle	7	3	4
	144	65	79

The sixty-five successful candidates have been registered as *Students R.I.B.A.* Their names, which follow, are given in order of merit, as placed by the Board of Examiners:—

AYRE: David Wickham [Probationer 1905]; 71 Patrick Street, Cork, Ireland [Masters: Messrs. W. H. Hill * & Son].
 IXER: Sydney Henry Howard [Probationer 1902]; 71 Sisters Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W. [Master: Mr. J. Ernest Franck *].
 DENMAN: John Leopold [Probationer 1904]; 8 Clifton Terrace, Brighton [Master: Mr. S. Denman].
 BODDINGTON: Henry, jun. [Probationer 1905]; Pownall, Wilmslow, Cheshire [Masters: Messrs. Charles Heathcote * & Sons].
 GREEN: Edward Rodwell [Probationer 1904]; Bloomsbury House, Queen Square, W.C. [Masters: Messrs. Slatyer & Cosh].
 NEAVE: Stacey Arthur [Probationer 1904]; Bloomsbury House, 10 Queen Square, W.C. [Masters: Messrs. Kent * & Budden *].
 MERRISON: Charles Redford [Probationer 1900]; 26 Maury Road, Stoke Newington, N. [Master: Mr. J. T. Lee *].
 HUNTER: George Edward [Probationer 1905]; Wentworth, Gosforth, Northumberland [Masters: Messrs. Cackett * & Burns-Dick *].
 WRAY: Ernest Warneford [Probationer 1905]; 40 Ovington Street, Lennox Gardens, S.W. [Master: Professor Beresford Pite *].
 MANN: William Robert [Probationer 1902]; 8 Gordon Avenue, Leicester [Masters: Messrs. Goddard * & Co. *].
 DYKE: David Nicholas [Probationer 1905]; 67 Kennington Oval, S.E. [Master: Mr. Walter Pott *].
 RICHARDSON: John Blythe [Probationer 1904]; West View House, Shotley Bridge, County Durham [Master: Mr. W. L. Newcombe *].
 WIDDOWSON: Arthur Reginald [Probationer 1893]; 42 Glenfield Road, Leicester [Masters: Messrs. Blackwell & Thomson *].

- HALLAS: Harold Wimpenny [Probationer 1904]; Ivy Lodge, Trinity Street, Huddersfield [Master: Mr. Joseph Berry].
- CLOUX: Frank Louis Whitmarsh [Probationer 1906]; 66 Beekwith Road, Herne Hill, S.E. [Master: Mr. Walter Pott*].
- HEALEY: Francis Hurst [Probationer 1901]; 145 Wilmer Road, Heaton Bradford, Yorks [Masters: Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey].
- MASON: Frederick Charles [Probationer 1904]; 35 St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E. [Master: Mr. R. Langton Cole*].
- LOUW: Wynand Hendrik [Probationer 1905]; c/o T. J. Louw, Esq., P.O. Paarl Station, Cape Colony [Master: Mr. E. Seeliger].
- SAVAGE: Hubert, [Probationer 1900]; 65 Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, N. [Master: Mr. E. Harding Payne*].
- MARTIN: John Gray [Probationer 1903]; 249 Park Road, Oldham, Lancs [Master: Mr. Thomas Hilton].
- DAVIDSON: John Adam [Probationer 1905]; "Avoca," Kensington Road, Knock, Co. Down, Ireland [Masters: Messrs. Young & Mackenzie].
- SELLECK: George Brooking [Probationer 1903]; 2 Green Bank, Plymouth [Master: Mr. B. Priestley-Shires*].
- WHITE: Oswald [Probationer]; 23 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Master: Mr. Atkinson].
- WARNHAM-TICKLE: Arthur George [Probationer 1903]; 68 Linden Avenue, Willesden, N.W. [Master: Mr. Max Zimmermann].
- BRAZIER: Frederick Henry [Probationer 1904]; Station Road, Addlestone [Master: Mr. H. Goadby].
- FLEMING: Herbert Sidney [Probationer 1904]; 34 Thanet Road, Erith, Kent [Master: Mr. W. Egerton].
- FULTON: Andrew Wilfrid [Probationer 1902]; 4 Percy St., Liverpool [Masters: Messrs. Haigh & Thompson].
- HIGGINS: William Thomas [Probationer 1904]; Hanslope, Stony Stratford, Bucks [Masters: Messrs. Law & Harris*].
- MUNT: Francis Edwin Spencer [Probationer 1904]; Linkfield House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W. [Master: Mr. F. E. Williams*].
- MOORE: Ernest Josiah Edwards [Probationer 1904]; 86-7 Dock Street, Newport, Mon. [Masters: Messrs. Habershon, Fawcner, & Co.].
- ALLEN: John Gordon [Probationer 1902]; Dashmonden, Holmedale Road, West Hampstead [Master: Mr. A. Burnell Burnell*].
- BARGMAN: Robert Frederick [Probationer]; 16 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. [Masters: Messrs. Bargman & Benison].
- BEVIS: Richard Henry Percy [Probationer]; 191 South Lambeth Road, S.W. [Master: Mr. C. W. Bevis*].
- BOSS: Albert Henry [Probationer 1904]; 108 Sewardstone Road, Victoria Park, N.E. [Architectural Association Day School].
- CHRISTIE: Harold Hutton [Probationer 1901]; Stanley Mount, Anfield, Liverpool [Master: Mr. Arthur Keen*].
- COMMINS: Frederick William [Probationer]; 7 Bedford Circus, Exeter [Master: Mr. F. J. Commins].
- EDMONDS: Henry [Probationer 1902]; Frogmore, Wolverley, near Kidderminster [Masters: Messrs. Gething & Son].
- GOODCHILD: William [Probationer 1904]; Craven House, 104 Hervey Street, Ipswich [Master: Mr. E. H. Collier].
- GURNEY: Charles Frederick [Probationer 1904]; 31 Grimthorpe Terrace, Headingley, Leeds [Master: Mr. W. Evan Jones].
- HAWKINS: Edward Hewlett [Probationer 1905]; 34 Old Park Avenue, Nightingale Lane, S.W. [Master: Mr. G. A. T. Middleton*].
- HEPPENSTALL: Noel [Probationer 1903]; 43 Morley Lane, Milnsbridge [Masters: Messrs. Lunn & Kaye].
- HOLLINS: George, jun. [Probationer 1903]; Place, Newcastle, Staffs [Masters: Messrs. Lynam, Beckett & Lynam*].
- HUGHES: Rowland John [Probationer 1899]; 22 Old Street, Tonypandy, Glamorganshire [Master: Mr. Rowland Plumbe*].
- JONES: Cyril Montagu [Probationer 1903]; 27 Regent Street, Swindon, Wilts [Masters: Messrs. Bishop & Fisher].
- KOHLER: Hans Ferdinand [Probationer 1905]; King's College, Strand, W.C.
- LEITH: George Esslemont Gordon [Probationer 1905]; 74 Cathcart Studios, London, S.W. [Architectural Association Day School].
- MOLE: Charles John [Probationer 1904]; 27 Diamond Avenue, Plymouth [Master: Mr. H. Smith*].
- MORGAN: David Howell [Probationer 1905]; Canal Head House, Aberdare, Glam. [Master: Mr. G. A. T. Middleton*].
- PADFIELD: Albert Sanders [Probationer 1903]; 67 Cathedral Road, Cardiff [Master: Mr. George Thomas*].
- PARNACOTT: Horace Walter [Probationer]; 15 Laurel Grove, Penge, S.E. [Master: Professor Elsey Smith*].
- PEARCE: Tom Leighton [Probationer 1905]; 57 Cadogan Street, S.W.; [Master: Sir Wm. Emerson*].
- PERREN: Alfred John [Probationer 1903]; 57 Underhill Road, Dulwich, S.E. [Master: Mr. Chas. E. Barry*].
- REW: Noël Ackroyd [Probationer 1902]; "Dereham," Great Berkhamsted, Herts [Master: Mr. C. H. Rew*].
- ROBERTSON: Alan Keith [Probationer]; Warden Bank, Boswall Road, Edinburgh [Master: Mr. H. J. Blane, R.S.A.*].
- ROBSON: Bernard [Probationer 1904]; 1 Albion Street, Victoria Road, Scarborough [Master: Mr. J. Caleb Petch].
- SAW: Duncan Grant John [Probationer 1900]; 58 Brownwood Road, N. [Master: Mr. Herbert Piches].
- SHERLOCK: Edward Denton [Probationer 1904]; 12 Egerton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester [Master: Mr. F. W. Mee*].
- SHINER: Lawrence Alexander David [Probationer 1902]; 6 Orsett Road, Grays, Essex [Master: Mr. Osborn C. Hills*].
- SMITH: Robert Gardner Paget [Probationer 1904]; 108 London Road, Reading [Master: Mr. W. G. Lewton].
- TAYLOR: Edward A. [Probationer]; 34 Margaretta Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. [Sydney University].
- WALMSLEY: Archibald [Probationer 1904]; 11 Dale Street, Haslingden, Lancs. [Masters: Messrs. Haywood & Harrison].
- WARRY: John Lucas [Probationer]; 64 Ranelagh Gardens, Ilford [Master: Mr. A. E. Fewster].
- WEST: Harry [Probationer 1900]; 8 Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W. [Master: Mr. W. H. Bell].
- WHITEHEAD: John Edmund [Probationer 1903]; 38 Bank Street, Sheffield.
- WYETH: Joseph Henry [Probationer 1900]; "Fairlands," Epsom [Master: Mr. G. F. Grover].

The asterisk (*) denotes Members of the Institute.

Exemptions from the Intermediate Examination.

In accordance with the new regulations, the following Probationers, possessing the Degrees or Certificates mentioned against their names below, have been exempted by the Council from sitting for the Intermediate Examination, and have been admitted as *Students R.I.B.A.*:—

- ADAMS: Laurence Kingston, B.A. [Probationer 1906]; Wyndcliffe, Westbourne Road, Birkdale, Lancs. [Liverpool University Degree in Architecture].

BERNTON-BENJAMIN: Horace [Probationer 1901; 16 Orchard Street, W. [Board of Architectural Education Certificate].
 COLLICUTT: Bertie Hawkins [Probationer; 26 Park Avenue, Willesden Green, N.W. [Board of Architectural Education Certificate].
 GOODWIN: Bernard Malcolm [Probationer 1903; Hurst View, South Park Hill Road, Croydon [University College, London, First Class Certificate].
 MORGAN: Hugh Bernard Townshend [Probationer; 31 Lingfield Road [University College, London, First Class Certificate].
 SCOTT-WILLEY: Hugh Henry [Probationer 1902; Somersfield, Reigate [Board of Architectural Education Certificate].
 THORP: Frederick, B.A. [Probationer 1906; 87 Southbank Road, Southport [Liverpool University Degree in Architecture].
 WELFORD: Arthur [Probationer 1904; Theberton, 37 Mapesbury Road, Cricklewood, N.W. [Board of Architectural Education Certificate].

The Final Examination.

The Final and Special Examination was held in London from the 15th to the 23rd November, with an interval of one day between the Written and Oral Examination. Of the ninety candidates examined, fifty passed, and forty were relegated in various subjects. The following are the names and addresses of the fifty passed candidates, the † prefixed to a name signifying that the candidate entered for the Special Examination designed for architects in practice and chief assistants exempted by the Council from the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations and from submitting Testimonies of Study:—

ABEL: Archie James Thomas [Probationer 1904, Student 1905; 98 Chasefield Road, Tooting, S.W.
 †ARMSTRONG: Walter Thomas [Special Examination; 1 Slyne Road, Lancaster.
 ATTLEE: Thomas Simons [Probationer 1902, Student 1904; Westcott, 18 Portinscale Road, Putney, S.W.
 BRADFORD: George Sydney Herbert [Probationer 1903, Student 1906; 2 Gloucester Street, Warwick Sq., S.W.
 CROSSLEY: Ernest Barraclough [Probationer 1893, Student 1904; 23 Osborne Grove, Sherwood, Nottingham.
 DALE: Thomas Lawrence [Probationer 1900, Student 1903; 21 Flanders Road, Bedford Park, W.
 DALRYMPLE: Hugh Alexander [Probationer 1903, Student 1904; Upney House, Bridge Road, Grays, Essex.
 DAWSON: Noel John [Probationer 1900, Student 1905; 1 Fairfield Road, Chelmsford.
 †DENNY: Alexander Cochran [Special Examination; The Croft, Dumbarton, Scotland.
 DREWITT: Colin Minors [Probationer 1902, Student 1904; 55 Belmont Street, Southport, Lancashire.
 FRASER: Percival Maurice [Probationer 1903, Student 1904; 10 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 HALLIDAY: James Theodore [Probationer 1901, Student 1903; Hawthorn House, Wellington Road South, Southport.
 HARGREAVES: John Horner [Probationer 1899, Student 1904; 90 King Street, Manchester.
 HAYWORTH: Dudley Parkes [Probationer 1900, Student 1903; 91 Cazenove Road, N.
 HOBSON: Joseph Reginald [Probationer 1901, Student 1904; Clevedon, New Eltham, Kent.
 HODGES: William Ashford [Probationer 1901, Student 1902; 5 Egerton Mansions, S.W.

HORSFIELD: John Nixon, jun. [Probationer 1901, Student 1903; Parliament Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
 HOWITT: Claude Elborne [Probationer 1900, Student 1903; "Rischolme," Bolsover Gardens, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.
 JAKES: Sydney [Probationer 1901, Student 1903; 143 Osborne Road, Forest Gate, Essex.
 JONES: Norman [Probationer 1903, Student 1904; 38 Knowsley Road, Southport, Lanes.
 KEYS: Percy Hubert [Probationer 1901, Student 1903; 16 Hillingdon Road, Uxbridge.
 LANGMAN: Herbert [Probationer 1901, Student 1902; 29 Shakespeare Street, Southport.
 LOADES: Leonard Arthur [Probationer 1897, Student 1901; North Field House, Morpeth.
 LOVEITT: Rowland Arthur [Probationer 1900, Student 1902; "Easteroft," The Brent, Dartford.
 LOVELL: Charles E. [Probationer 1900, Student 1902; 66 Darnley Road, Gravesend.
 MILBURN: William Godfrey [Probationer 1896, Student 1898; Hollywood House, Wimbeldon Common.
 MILLAR: Allan Scott [Probationer 1898, Student 1902; 89 Warwick Street, S.W.
 MINOR: Philip [Probationer 1898, Student 1904; 70 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
 †MORGAN: Charles Leonard Thomas [Special Examination; 43 Cannon Street, E.C.
 †MUNBY: Allan Edward, M.A.Cantab. [Special Examination; 46 New Bond Street, W.
 MYERS: Norman Toller [Probationer 1899; Student 1902; Grantechester, Clarendon Road, Watford.
 NOTT: George [Probationer 1903; Student 1904; 8 Market Street, Leicester.
 PERKINS: Cecil Henry [Probationer 1899; Student 1904; 76 Petteril Street, Carlisle.
 PIERCE: Arthur Patrick Hector [Probationer 1901; Student 1903; 15 Carlingford Road, Hampstead; and Auckland, New Zealand.
 †REID: James Campbell [Special Examination; 209 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
 ROBERTS: Haydn Parke [Probationer 1899; Student 1903; Education Offices, Horsham, Sussex.
 †RUNTON: Percy Tom [Special Examination; Victoria Chambers, Bowalley Lane, Hull.
 †SADLER: William Thomas [Special Examination; 65 Pathfield Road, Streatham, S.W.
 SIFTON: Isaac Taylor [Probationer 1900; Student 1902; 48 Breakspears Road, St. John's, S.E.
 SMITH: John Myrtle [Probationer 1889; Student 1904; 8 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
 SOLOMON: Digby Lewis, B.Sc.Lond. [Probationer 1902; Student 1903; 21 Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 TASKER: Andrew Kerr [Probationer 1894; Student 1898; Howard Chambers, North Shields.
 THORP: Ralph Windsor [Probationer 1901; Student 1904; 32 Hillfield Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
 TOOP: Frank John [Probationer 1899; Student 1901; 191 South Lambeth Road, S.W.
 TWEEDIE: James Irving [Probationer 1900; Student 1902; Kellhead, Annan, N.B.
 WADE: Charles Paget [Probationer 1902; Student 1904; "Elmsley," Yoxford, Suffolk.
 WADE: Fred [Probationer 1900; Student 1905; 23 Bank Street, Bradford, Yorks.
 WEARING: Stanley John [Probationer 1903; Student 1905; 6 Millstone Lane, Leicester.
 WICKENDEN: Arthur Fred [Probationer 1899; Student 1903; County Architect's Office, 86 Week Street, Maidstone, Kent.
 WYLLIE: William Barnett [Probationer 1903; Student 1904; 67 Kennington Oval, S.E.

The following table shows the number of failures in each subject among the forty relegated candidates in the Final Examination:—

I. Design	30
II. Mouldings and Ornaments	24
III. Building Materials	13
IV. Principles of Hygiene	17
V. Specifications	13
VI. Construction, Foundations, &c.	15
VII. Construction, Iron and Steel, &c.	21

The Ashpitel Prize.

On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners the Council propose to award the Ashpitel Prize to Mr. James Theodore Halliday, of Stockport, "as having most highly distinguished himself" in the current year's Examinations.

THE BUSINESS MEETING, 3RD DECEMBER.

Revision of the Charter and By-laws: Admissions to the Fellowship.

The ordinary business concluded at the General Meeting last Monday, the Meeting proceeded to the consideration of the various propositions of which notice had been given, and which were duly set out on the printed agenda of the meeting previously issued to members. The first matter, having reference to the revision of the Charter and By-laws and admissions to the Fellowship, was brought forward on behalf of the Council by the Chairman of the Meeting, Mr. Leonard Stokes, *Vice-President*. The proposition as printed on the agenda was as follows:—

"By-law 3, as amended at the General Meeting of the 6th June 1904, not having yet received the sanction of the Privy Council, the old form of by-law is still in operation. The Council suggest, however, that pending the settlement of the larger questions involved in the revision of the Charter and By-laws (suggested by the Registration Committee and adopted in principle by the General Body, but referred to the Council for a report) they continue to act under the old by-law until such time as all the changes may be made together, the Council undertaking in the meantime to act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed by-law until it comes regularly into force.

"A number of nominations to the Fellowship have, however, lately been made from the Colonies and elsewhere, some of which had to be referred back for further information. The Council propose to deal with these, in common fairness to the candidates, on the old lines."

THE CHAIRMAN, having read the proposal as above, went on to say that it would no doubt be remembered that in the spring of 1906 the Institute had adopted in principle the recommendations of what was commonly called the

Registration Committee.* If those recommendations were carried into effect, considerable alterations would have to be made in the Charter and By-laws, and it seemed to the Council rather a pity to go to the Privy Council now for a comparatively small alteration, when in a few months' time fresh and very extensive changes in the by-laws would be called for, necessitating another application to the Privy Council. The Council, therefore, made the suggestion that, pending the settlement of the larger question, things should be allowed to go on as before, with the undertaking that the Council were prepared to give that in the meantime they would act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed alteration in the by-law, subject to the proposal in the last paragraph with reference to nominations which had had to be referred back. The Chairman concluded by asking the Meeting to adopt the suggestion of the Council, which he then moved as a resolution.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. (F.), asked if the Chairman would tell the Meeting how long it would be before they would be able to go to the Privy Council with the revised Charter and By-laws, and what steps were being taken to further that end.

THE CHAIRMAN said he could not answer at the moment for the whole Council, but his impression was that it would be during the present Session; probably within two or three months they would have the whole proposals before them. With regard to the steps that were being taken, a committee was now sitting on the subject, and had in fact reported; but unfortunately rather an important point had been missed, and the report had been referred back to them for further consideration. The whole thing was in train, and no time was being lost.

THE SECRETARY, replying to Mr. HUBBARD as to the composition of the Committee who were sitting on the subject, said that the original Committee consisted of the President as Chairman, and four members of the Council who were in favour of registration and four who were opposed to it. This Committee was responsible for the report which was adopted by the General Body last April. In view of the fact that this Committee had heard all the arguments and all the evidence on the question of registration, the Council had reappointed them as the Charter Revision Committee, with the addition of two other members, Vice-Presidents of the Institute.—Replying further to Mr. Hubbard, the Secretary stated that the appointment of the two additional members had been made without any reference to their opinions on the question of registration. As a matter of fact, one of the members of the original Committee—Sir Aston Webb—found that pressure of business would not allow him to act any further on the Committee, and his place had been taken, not by a member of the Institute in favour or otherwise of registration, but by a member who should represent the Associates. The party constitution of the Committee had been entirely put on one side.

THE CHAIRMAN said that that was a point he should like to emphasise. There was no longer any question of party—of Registrationists or Anti-Registrationists. The Council had been instructed by the General Body to carry certain proposals into effect, and they were doing what they had been instructed to do. They had appointed a Sub-Committee to thresh the matter out, and a report was in preparation.

Mr. HUBBARD said he should like to enter his protest against the addition to the Committee of the two members referred to. He was not in any way antagonistic to the two members themselves, for they were both friends of his; but as the Committee had been carefully selected in the first instance, with the President as Chairman, it would have been advisable to leave it alone.

THE CHAIRMAN explained that one of the members had gone to India and would be away for some months, and Sir Aston Webb had retired; that was one reason for adding to the Committee.

* See JOURNAL 7th April 1906.

Mr. HUBBARD: I give the Council credit for doing the best they can.

Mr. R. J. ANGEL [A.] asked when the application for the amended by-law had been made to the Privy Council, and if the postponement of the approval of the Privy Council had had any reference to the action taken by certain members of the Institute who petitioned the Council for a ballot on certain candidates at a recent election.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the Privy Council had not been asked so far to sanction the alteration of the By-laws. They hoped to have been able to come earlier to some settlement on the larger questions, and so be able to get all the changes made together. Unfortunately the time for the small change in By-law 3 had arrived before the time of the greater changes, and they proposed to let the small change wait for the greater changes.

Mr. ANGEL pointed out that the wording of the resolution, "By-law 3 . . . not having yet received the sanction of the Privy Council," led one to infer that an application had been made.

Mr. HERBERT SHEPHERD [A.] asked the reason of the delay in applying for the sanction of the Privy Council. The alteration of the by-law had been agreed to nearly three years ago. Who was responsible, and why had not steps been taken earlier to get the amendment sanctioned?

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that, although the resolution passed the General Body in 1904, it was not to take effect till the end of the present year. There was no immediate necessity for going to the Privy Council for an alteration that was only to take effect after the expiration of nearly three years; hence the application had been postponed. Then the registration question arose, and it was expected that further changes would have to be made in the By-laws. Finally, as he had already explained, it was decided that it would be better to wait until all the alterations could be made together.

Mr. ANGEL: As a matter of courtesy to the Institute, members ought to have been told that before.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [F.]: The matter ought certainly to be proceeded with.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the Meeting wishes, we can apply now. We shall only be a month or two late.

Mr. HUBBARD: It seems to me it is not a month or two late; it is a year or two late; and if the Council is waiting for instructions, and I am in order in proposing a resolution at this meeting, I beg to propose that the Council apply forthwith.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.]: I should second that, but I hardly think it ought to be necessary. The Council have had definite instructions. They ought to have made application before, and should do so now without any pressure from this Meeting.

Mr. LACY W. RIDGE [F.] said that as a matter of common sense they ought not to incur the expense of going twice to the Privy Council. He had had a great deal to do with getting the previous Charter and By-laws through, and he remembered what a great expense it was. If they went twice to the Privy Council it would cost twice as much as if they went once. The common-sense plan was to wait till they could go with all the amendments together.

THE CHAIRMAN agreed with Mr. Lacy Ridge. The question of expense was a very serious one, although he had forgotten for the moment to mention it. They were bound to have to go to the Privy Council towards the middle or end of the Session with sundry drastic changes in order to meet the resolutions passed by the Institute last Session. Was it worth while going to the Privy Council for the one change in By-law 3, seeing that the Council undertook in the meantime to act in accordance with the spirit of that by-law?

Mr. H. C. CORLETTE [F.] said he should have pleasure in seconding the resolution moved from the Chair. As far

as he understood the case, the Council appeared to have been doing its best to further the interests of the Institute, and not in any way to avoid some duty which the General Body had put upon them.

Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS [F.] said it had been arranged that the close time for admission to Fellowship should date from the end of the present year; and if there was one thing which would induce him to agree to a further delay in the matter it was that unfortunately a few months ago several candidates had failed to secure election who ought to have been elected; and although he thought that having fixed upon a date they should if possible adhere to it, yet he felt that those gentlemen having thus been blackballed by a combination, which must be considered most unfortunate, the rejected candidates referred to should have an opportunity of coming forward again. There were several men on that list who ought certainly to be members of the Institute, and their being rejected was somewhat appalling, because he felt that they were not rejected on their own merits, but that it was due to circumstances over which, apparently, nobody had any control. So that although he regretted this system of procrastination, which would probably be taken by outsiders as an element of weakness, still, considering that several desirable candidates were thrown back in that way, steps might be taken under the circumstances to indicate to them that an opportunity would be afforded by which they would stand a chance of election.

THE CHAIRMAN: I may say, Mr. Adams, that I think the Council is quite with you in your suggestion. The only thing is that we have this resolution of the General Body.—THE CHAIRMAN went on to ask if some reference could be made in the second paragraph of the resolution to the rejected candidates referred to by Mr. Adams, and THE SECRETARY suggested that their names might be specified.

Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER [F.] said he thought the phrase in the resolution, "the Council undertaking in the meantime to act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed By-law," was somewhat ambiguous. It would save recriminations in the future if it were made a little more definite.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adams, do you accept the Secretary's suggestion that those gentlemen not elected at the March meeting should be invited?

Mr. ADAMS said he thought it would be a good plan. The circumstance to which he had referred was in the mind of everybody, and if it were indicated in a general way, without particularising names, everyone would understand it, and if there were any individuals on that list who ought not to be elected, he hoped they would not be nominated. He did not know that it was altogether a healthy procedure to take a large number of names, as they had done that evening, and pass them *en bloc* into the Institute. Of course he admitted that the Council had already considered these names; but he must say that very distinguished names had sometimes been attached to proposal papers of candidates whom he had been rather surprised they should be associated with. Sometimes it might not be possible for them to ascertain exactly all that might have transpired with regard to those persons, and when one saw two or more big names behind a man one did not like to interfere, because one supposed that the proposers had satisfied themselves that the person proposed was a desirable candidate. He thought Mr. Locke's suggestion would get them out of the difficulty, and he hoped there would be no more recriminations, because unless they all pulled together they would get deeper into difficulties in this regard.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [F.]: What power have the Council to act on the proposed by-law?

THE CHAIRMAN: The only thing is that the Council give

a guarantee that they will act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed by-law.

Mr. WHITE: What power have you to do that?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council can pledge themselves to act on a principle surely; and there is always the vote of the General Body behind them.

Mr. LANCHESTER: Is there any objection to their acting as if the by-law were in force. Is that too stringent?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is for the Meeting to say. The suggestion that is now made is that the second paragraph in this proposition should read as follows, "A number of nominations to the Fellowship have, however, lately been made from the Colonies and elsewhere, some of which had to be referred back for further information. The Council propose to deal with these, in common fairness to the candidates, on the old lines."

Mr. LANCHESTER: "And in all other respects to act as if the by-law were in force." That is what I think you want.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what we have said.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.]: If a proposal came to you under the old By-laws you would be obliged to deal with it under the old By-laws if the applicant forced you.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is perfectly true up to a point, but the new by-law gives power to elect certain eminent gentlemen. All we could say would be that these gentlemen do not come up to our standard. We have a discretion.

Mr. H. C. CORLETTE: May I suggest the words "act under the old By-laws as far as possible"?

Mr. C. E. HUTCHINSON [A.]: Have you any idea when these By-laws will be amended?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have already said it will be before the end of this Session—probably in two or three months.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: Do you say they will be altered then?

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not say they will be altered then, but we shall be in a position then to apply to the Privy Council.

THE CHAIRMAN, after some further discussion, asked the Meeting to vote on the proposition, pointing out that the first paragraph had not been amended, but at the end of the second paragraph it was proposed to add "and also the list of candidates who were not elected at the election in March 1906."

Mr. J. J. BURNET, A.R.S.A. [F.], said he felt the suggested addition was rather dangerous. Suppose those candidates refused to come up again, were not the Council laying themselves open to a snub? He happened to know some of those candidates, and they felt rather sore about their rejection. His opinion was that the phrase in the resolution, "from the Colonies and elsewhere," covered everyone. He did not see that there was any necessity to refer to the gentlemen who were not elected. It was a painful recollection at the best, both for the Institute and for the Associates, who, he understood, caused that election to fall void.

Mr. G. N. ELKINGTON [A.]: Shall we be in order in passing a resolution dealing with the candidature of members who have not been elected? I thought there was another by-law which would prevent their coming up for election again for a certain period.

THE SECRETARY: The next possible opportunity would be in March, which would be exactly a year according to the By-laws.

Mr. MIDDLETON: After the remarks made by Mr. Adams it will be perfectly clear to everyone that no slur was intended on the candidates who were not elected. I think it quite unnecessary to refer to it in any way.

Mr. C. E. HUTCHINSON: If we continue this by-law as it stands at present, the Council cannot discriminate between certain individuals who have applied, certain colonial individuals who are applying, and those who may apply between the present time and the time when the by-law is

altered. You may have several excellent men who are well worthy of the position. I think the Council would be in a very unfortunate position if they had to say, "No, we have come to an understanding with the General Body of the Institute that we are not to consider any other applications except those of certain individuals." It is a very serious point, from a business point of view, in my opinion.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council does not elect. At the worst the Council can send a few more than are necessary, and then you can reject them.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: My objection is that the Council have received the wishes of this Meeting hitherto to encourage people to apply for Fellowship, and if the by-law still remains in force we shall have to abide by that resolution, which was passed by the General Body.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you suggest?

Mr. HUTCHINSON: I only wish to put up a warning finger, that if you carry this resolution I think the Council will have to adopt exactly the same policy that it has done hitherto. Personally I would support it.

Mr. MAURICE B. ADAMS said his point was that those men who were rejected had not been fairly treated, and certain of them, he had no doubt, felt very sore about it. Many of the gentlemen elected that evening were not one whit to be preferred to those rejected for ulterior reasons last March. As a body they owed them some sort of amends, and he thought the reference proposed would meet the case. He did not wish to press the point, but he maintained that those men ought to feel that the Institute was rather ashamed of what had happened. There was another matter which had not been mentioned. There were several gentlemen, he knew, who would be very desirable Fellows of the Institute, but who were deterred from coming up because of the action of the Associates on the occasion referred to.

Mr. W. J. GILLILAND [F.], of Belfast, moved, as an amendment, that the last clause, namely, "A number of nominations to the Fellowship," &c., down to the words "on the old lines," be omitted. The amendment, however, fell through for want of a seconder.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council were instructed to get the new by-law to come into effect at the end of 1906. If we could make it at the end of 1907 we should get over the whole difficulty. That would give us another year's grace, so to speak, and then we should have the whole of the changes ready and be businesslike throughout.

Mr. OWEN FLEMING [A.]: I propose that.

Mr. W. HENRY WHITE [F.]: I second it.

The resolution—viz. "That the date 31st December 1906 in the resolution of the Institute passed 29th February 1904 be extended to the 31st December 1907"—was then put from the Chair and carried.

Mr. HUBBARD: You must have notice of the amendment of a by-law.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is not a by-law. At a previous meeting a date was settled by the Meeting, and this Meeting now postpones it.

Mr. HUBBARD: I am entirely in favour of the postponement. I think an injustice has been done, and I should be very pleased if anything could be arranged to remedy it.

Reform of Building By-laws.

At the same meeting Mr. LACY W. RIDGE [F.], who has worked so long and arduously in the cause of rural building law reform, brought forward the following resolution:—

"That the Royal Institute of British Architects is of opinion that the provisions of 'The Public Health Acts (Building By-laws) Bill 1906,' which

has already passed the House of Lords, and is now sent to the House of Commons, will, when enacted, prove advantageous in facilitating building operations in rural districts."

Mr. LACY RIDGE said: I am requested by the Building By-laws Reform Association to ask the Institute to support this resolution. They have taken a great deal of trouble to relieve us and themselves from the evils from which we suffer on account of the very inappropriate by-laws which are in force in many parts of the country. They have taken the trouble to get this Bill passed through the House of Lords. Several men of experience gave evidence before a Committee of that House, and the Committee honoured me by asking for my assistance. The House of Lords recognised the point that the by-laws now existing were oppressive, that they were detrimental to the interests of building in the country and to the proper provision of cottages for the working classes. The Local Government Board, I am glad to say, are very much impressed with the same idea. This Bill, therefore, has been passed through the Lords; it has been more or less amended at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, and now awaits—and I am afraid will wait for many months—the attention of the House of Commons. So far as it goes it is a good Bill, and its promoters would value very much the support of this Institute, which can be given by passing the resolution I have proposed. The Bill does not do all that we should like, but it does two things, and it does those two things very well. It extends to the country districts that exemption which already exists in London for buildings which are sufficiently detached to make it of no consequence to other people as to how they are built. All those laws about thicknesses of walls and the materials you have to use, and that sort of thing, would be swept away whenever a man chose to put his buildings sufficiently within his own curtilage not to be in any way a nuisance to his neighbour, or likely to cause risk of fire. The sanitary arrangements, following the lead of this Institute, the By-laws Reform Association do not desire to touch. As far as drainage goes, and anything which affects the health of the people, these buildings would still be subject to supervision. But they would not be subject to those harassing matters of supervision which are such a terrible nuisance when you come to build in the country, especially if you want to build with anything like originality, and with materials which have never been heard of at Whitehall. That is the first part of the Bill. The next part gives an appeal, and enables the local bodies themselves to override their by-laws in cases where they are manifestly inapplicable; and, moreover, this Bill enables anyone who wishes to build, and has a dispute with the local authority as to the meaning of a by-law,

to get the matter settled by a court of law before the building is erected. The Bill is a very great improvement, and gives that elasticity which is so very much wanted when the surveyor comes along and says, "That is my by-law and you must carry it out." That view, at any rate, he will not be able to hold to anything like the same extent that he has been able to do in the past. The exemption for detached buildings is enacted in the Bill for rural districts, but there are provisions in the Bill by which that exemption may be extended to boroughs and places where urban by-laws are in force. So that if this Bill passes, throughout the whole country the same exemption, for anybody who builds in a detached situation, will exist which we now have in London. I need scarcely say that, whereas in London it is comparatively useless, in the country it would be of almost universal application. A useful provision of the Bill is that two cottages, or two domestic buildings, properly separated by a party-wall should be counted as one building; that is to say, they should not be compelled to follow all the details of the Building By-laws if they have between them a sufficient separation for fire. The Bill is a quite reasonable one, and it is the best we can do up to now. I think it does very great credit to the Building By-laws Reform Association, considering the present stagnation in everything in the way of legislation, that they have accomplished so much. It shows very great energy on their part. Happily they have considerable influence, and many of the members have time, which we practising architects have not, to devote to this sort of thing. I think we owe the Association a great debt of gratitude for having got thus far, and I propose that we show our gratitude by passing this resolution.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS [F.] seconded the resolution, which was further supported by Mr. GUY DAWBER [F.].

Mr. LACY RIDGE, in reply to Mr. ERNEST NEWTON [F.], stated that the Bill would be compulsory in rural districts. It might be made compulsory in boroughs on the application of the authorities themselves, or of persons representing a tenth of the rateable authority, if they applied to the Local Government Board.

Mr. H. D. SEARLES WOOD [F.] said that when they were before the President of the Local Government Board he had half-promised that the By-laws should be brought up for review, and he distinctly promised that Lord Hylton's Bill should be passed, and probably this year. He thought it would be desirable to mention that in the resolution, and perhaps the Meeting could add a rider to that effect.

Mr. LACY RIDGE: Let us be thankful for what we have got.

The resolution, having been put from the Chair, was carried by acclamation.

Public Officials as Architects for Public Buildings.

At the same Meeting Mr. HERBERT W. WILLS [A.], in accordance with notice, brought forward the following resolutions:—

1. "That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it unadvisable in the interests of architecture that public officials should act as architects for public buildings."
2. "That the Council of the Institute should obtain statistics of the sums paid to official architects, surveyors, and engineers and their staffs, with a view to instituting a comparison between such sums and the fees which would be paid to outside architects for similar work, in order that, if the latter charges compare favourably with the former, they should approach those public bodies who already employ, or are contemplating employing officials, with a view to securing the abandonment of such a system."

Mr. WILLS in introducing his resolutions read the following remarks:—The subject of my resolutions is one in which all architects are interested, and the Institute, as representing architects of the United Kingdom, especially so. Were one to state in a few words the most worthy object for which the Institute can work it would, I think, be summarised in the expression "to secure for all architects the opportunity of freely exercising their talents," in order that thereby the object of the Charter, the advancement of architecture, might be brought about. There is no work of great architectural merit carried out without increasing the emulation amongst us to do something in our turn of real excellence and without increasing the legitimate claims we have on the consideration of the public. Great architecture in the past has been the result of the efforts of individuals living in communities which recognised (at least to some extent) the success which they had attained, and not the result of a bureaucratic system such as that now instituted by many public bodies. We know the disadvantages of the employment of officials; but it may be as well to summarise some of them in order to arrive at the reasons most likely to carry conviction with those in power. First, really great architectural design is only likely to be the work of those who devote their whole time to it. Some of the great architects of the Renaissance are exceptions, but even then the outside subjects to which they devoted attention were more or less allied to architecture as then practised, and we are not in a position to say that their work would not have been even greater than it is had they been more exclusively occupied in the practice of architecture only. Secondly, the best men in our profession (and by best I mean those of most unusual

excellence in designing powers) are unlikely to be willing to bind themselves for any salary to design buildings of a special kind, or for a special locality, fettered as they would be by having to run departmental offices, attendance on committees, and other routine work. Thirdly, when a public body appoints an official architect, they are apt to think it sufficient that he should possess certain diplomas, or that he should have certain practical experience. Now the membership of this Institute or any other similar body, while it should imply the certainty of a man's having undergone a certain training, and the possession of certain qualifications, does not, and can in the nature of things never mean that he possesses ability of the first architectural order. And it is the possession of this ability, whether indicated by his past work or by what he has shown he can do in solving a special problem when competing with others, which should alone entitle him to be employed by a public body if our buildings are to be what they should be, in the interests of architecture and that of the public, the best that can be produced. Fourthly and lastly, there is the question of economy, and economy of two kinds, the greater economy of spending money on what is best instead of on what is second rate, and the smaller or less important economy of the amount which has to be paid for certain defined services.

My resolutions this evening may be criticised on the ground that objection should only be taken to the employment of unqualified men, such as borough engineers and surveyors, to do architectural work. My answer is this, that no qualification which can be suggested is sufficient to exclude the second-rate man, and that the second-rate man if appointed officially obtains a monopoly either of a type of building or in a local area. Further, if we are attacking a system, there is little use in narrowing down the real issues, and we shall enlist the sympathies of those who object to the socialistic attempt to carry out by rate-paid officials any work which can be reasonably, efficiently, and economically carried out by private individuals *wherever it is required*. These last words are important. A staff is created to deal with a great press of work at some one time. When that press is over the tendency is rather to find further work for the increased staff and not to cut it down. This is, I think, an argument which does appeal to the average ratepayer. Now for the present position of matters in this country. We find the architectural department of the London County Council employing a staff of something like 200 men, and carrying out their own schools, asylums, fire stations, generating stations, the central school of arts and crafts, housing, and other sections of public work. Many counties, including the great counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, have their county architects. The Lancashire county architect has carried out a large Sessions House at Preston, a home for inebriates,

and is to be given the next County Asylum. For this work I believe he gets 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., in addition to his official salary. He was, I believe, in one year called on to report on something like thirty cases in which new schools or alterations to existing schools were required. Most of the new county education authorities employ their own architects. Nottingham, Dundee, Manchester, Bradford, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen are among the towns which employ official architects. The practice seems to be one which is likely to be largely followed unless the Institute and the Allied Societies take action to prevent it. I have communicated during the last few weeks with the Secretaries of the Allied Societies, and sent them copies of the resolutions which I am bringing forward, and most of them have brought my letters before Meetings, who have passed resolutions on the subject. My resolutions are endorsed by the following Societies, those of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Bristol, and the Northern Society. I have letters from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of Irish Architects, who are much affected by similar practices in Ireland. The Societies of Birmingham and Leicester say they have little to complain of. The Leeds and Yorkshire Society passed a resolution that they object where the official is a bad appointment, but not otherwise, but I think this attitude may be modified in the near future. The Sheffield Society is in sympathy with the proposed resolutions, but considers that it would be extremely difficult to get sufficient data on which to act. Now with regard to the necessity of employing official architects, the position seems to me to be this. In large building areas like that of the County of London there is clearly much necessary work to be done in advising the Council on the many architectural problems which have to be dealt with, and we are all glad to admit how very ably these are dealt with by the Architect to the Council. But, however able a man may be who is employed in such a capacity, I do not think that his functions should include that of designing any class of buildings. Such work must in the nature of things be chiefly the work of a large staff of assistants, who, whether they are good, bad, or indifferent, are unlikely to be men of the same calibre as the architects to whom such work would otherwise be given. The possible abuses of such a system in the smaller districts and under less able chiefs are many. In one case I heard of, the official had obtained the services of an outside architect of ability, who designed several buildings for him for a share of the fees paid—a form of ghosting which is not admirable or conducive to good work. Another lesser evil, but still an objectionable feature, is that where the official has, with the concurrence of his employers, associated an outside architect with himself for certain work. In such cases we must wish that

the outside architect, who is probably responsible for all the design, should also obtain all the credit. With regard to my second resolution, I should very much prefer to put our argument against the employment of officials on the broad general issues to which I have referred; but, like Achilles, who could only be wounded in the heel, I feel that there are some attacks which can be best made on what I consider as secondary lines. The very able and moderately worded Memorial sent out by this Institute produced little result, because I believe it deals in large issues which the average member of a public body does not appreciate. But if we can once demonstrate to the ratepayer that he is adopting a system which means more and not less expense in fees, that system is doomed. If, on the other hand, it could be shown—and I do not for a moment anticipate it—that public bodies actually effect an economy in employing officials, a *prima facie* case would be made out for the revision of our scale of fees; for no scale of fees, however admirable, will console us if we have no opportunity of using it. My suggestion is that a committee should be formed of the Institute and the Allied Societies, and that this committee should examine witnesses and collect all the possible evidence relating to the instances where officials are employed, the salaries and fees paid to them, the salaries and numbers of their staff, and the number of buildings carried out; and my belief is that when such evidence is collected and arranged, we shall find we have ample data with which to approach public bodies, and to ask for the abandonment of the official system. There are naturally many difficulties in the way; but may this not be said of any important issue with which we have to deal? We know that if we tamper with a nettle it will sting us, while if we grasp it firmly we can pull it up by the roots; and so I believe it will be in this case. I may also add that if we only succeed in convincing a minority, that minority may at any time become a majority; and I think at the present moment there are signs that the public is a little tired of the light-hearted enterprises of some of our public bodies.

Mr. WILLS having formally moved his resolutions,

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.], said he had been asked to second the resolutions, but he had no idea they were going to hear such an exhaustive report upon the whole subject. He had listened very attentively to Mr. Wills, and confessed that he had been very much impressed by his arguments. It was undoubtedly a hardship to competent architects to see large municipal buildings being erected everywhere throughout the country, and for those architects to have no chance of sharing in any of that work. In his opinion—and he was sure it was the opinion also of the General Body—this important work should not be entrusted to any other than properly qualified architects. As municipal authorities did not appear to be particular about the cost of their undertakings, he feared that an argument on the score of economy would not appeal to them. Still, it would be advisable if possible to gather statistics, and when they had these before them they might be in a better position to deal with the question. He

thought Mr. Wills's suggestion a very useful one, and he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER [F.] said he supported the resolution most strongly, and he thought by adopting it they should produce some result. They might probably get snubbed by some of the authorities; but there were certainly some local bodies who took sufficient interest in their affairs to get the information asked for and see whether they were spending more than they would if they employed independent architects. He had personal experience of the fact that they did spend more on their official staff than they would pay an independent architect, and they got their work worse done. They all knew that it was difficult to point to a single work done by an official architect, in recent years at any rate, that really had an air of distinction. There might be one or two exceptions; but the general average, he was afraid, was distinctly against them, whereas the works that had distinction had nearly all been done by the architect who devoted himself to architecture and had not been drilled all his life in drains and road surfaces. He thought the Committee proposed by Mr. Wills might succeed in approaching various large bodies and getting them to support an independent investigation as to what their big official staffs cost in comparison with the work they got from them. There was no doubt that if they conducted this independent investigation without bias, and with the sole desire of getting at the truth, they would find that their official staffs cost them a great deal more than they had any conception of for the actual architectural work. With regard to the first resolution, there was not a word more to be said upon it. There was no question that the encouragement of architects to strive to emulate the work they saw before them, was the best way of conducing to good work in the future.

Mr. R. J. ANGEL, M.Inst.C.E. [A.], said that Mr. Wills's remarks to some extent rather supported the case that he (Mr. Angel) was going to put before the Meeting on behalf of the public officials. Mr. Wills had shown that public officials were accustomed to work consecutively upon the same work. That, he claimed, was a great argument in their favour, inasmuch as they must necessarily get considerable experience in that work. He wished to tell the Meeting that within the last month some architects in the country, Fellows of the Institute, previously in independent practice, had become public officials, carrying with them the experience gained in private practice. But if the resolution before them was carried into effect those gentlemen would be swept out of office. It had been stated that the architecture of public officials was undesirable. He would show them presently that it was not the *architecture* of public officials which was undesirable. The objection to their architecture arose from another cause. He would remind members of the Institute that it was not altogether public officials who disgraced architecture. They need not go far from that spot to find work of a very inferior character done by gentlemen who were called architects. He maintained that a public official had of necessity to be conversant with buildings of a municipal nature. That was probably why he occupied his position. In the case of the county architects Mr. Wills had shown them that they had been doing large buildings, and doing them repeatedly for a very long time, and probably they would have more of the same work put in their hands. Surely that went to show that those gentlemen had the experience, and he had yet to learn that their buildings were inferior and would probably not be passed by the Institute. A public official's work was specialised in the particular calling to which his work was directed. In calling a man a public official he included everyone who was a public official designer, whether he be a county architect, a School Board architect, a town or a city architect, or any of the other branches of the profession, or an

engineer. It seemed to be assumed that the private architects alone had specialised. To instance the case of school-planning, who alone had taught the architects of this country the art of school-planning? Had it not been the officials who had in times past occupied the post of architects under the London School Board? Had not those officials first initiated the present excellent standard to which the plans of schools had been brought? Was it not the fact that the architects of England had regularly visited London schools to see what the latest development in school-planning was? Was not that a tribute to the capacity and ability of the public official? He would show the Meeting the sweeping nature of the resolution. First of all, the official architect to the Post Office would have to vacate his position. He was a public official; he was paid out of the taxes; he worked for a salary. The architect to the Board of Works, the architects to all the County Councils of England, would have to go. The various borough surveyors, among whom many were trained architects, would have to go. As a matter of fact they had a precedent for an attack upon public officials. Was not Sir Christopher Wren a public official with a salary of £200 a year, and during the last five years of the building of St. Paul's was he not continually bickered over his salary, which was eventually divided by half in order to hurry him up over the execution of St. Paul's? He must not be assumed to be advocating the employment of a public official who was not trained. It would be just as fallacious to take up that position as to expect a public official who had had no experience whatever in designing a sewage farm or a pumping station to set to work on doing it. Mr. Wills did not seem to know that the Institute was in favour of a town architect. In 1904 the Secretary of the Institute wrote a letter which contained these words: "That the Council more or less recommend the establishment in towns of a town architect, with certain restrictions as to his functions." If the resolution was acted upon, it followed that town architects in future would have to cease, notwithstanding the fact that the Council recommended their being established. Town architects were desirable for the following reasons. First of all, the question of extras did not crop up with them, because a town architect or an official architect who was continually coming up with a large crop of extras would very soon find his position gone. It was his duty to see when his plans were drawn out that there would not be a heavy account for extras afterwards. He knew of a case, and it was not an isolated example, in which extras had been purposely worked in. A competent design was asked for, and the cost had to be attached; there were to be no fireplaces; yet the heating apparatus was purposely left out; and when the building was in course of erection it dawned on the Council that there would have to be a heating apparatus. "Oh," said the architect, "if you want heating apparatus of course that is an extra," and on went £2,000 or £3,000, for a very large building. That kind of thing sometimes went on until the extras came up to about 25 per cent. of the original tender. Did they think that a public official would ever maintain his position if he allowed that kind of thing to go on? No fees for extra sets of plans ever came up with an official architect, which, of course, was a source of very great increment to the architect who designed the plans for the Council. There were no fees for consultations or for attending inquiries. It had been admitted that it might sometimes be desirable that a county or municipal official should be appointed to carry out certain architectural work provided he had passed the Institute examination. Perhaps it was not always a credential to a man having passed an examination. In the second of Mr. Wills's resolutions it was suggested that the cost of an official architect was far greater than the five per cent. which would be paid to a private architect. But public authorities did not keep a standing army of

assistants whom they had to pay whether they were employed or not. There were such bodies as ratepayers' associations; there were the auditors, again, who would see that the expenses of the authority were kept within proper limits. He had probably saved the Council some trouble in going round and getting some information from local authorities, for he did not believe the Council would be able to get the information. The expenses of town architects carrying out works—and he had got the information authoritatively in anticipation of this Meeting—ranged in one case from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. of the cost of buildings erected. In another case it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and others ranged from that in decimal points up to three; but none of them were over three. He trusted that the Council would not make application to the local authorities for the information asked for, because it was not the practice of authorities to give such information to outside Societies. This would be looked upon as a sort of professional trade unionism which would not be supported by a local authority. What was the real gist of the business before them? One of His Majesty's Judges had recently remarked that "it were better to lose by candour than to win by concealment." The real object of the present motion was a miswording of the resolution, which should read: "That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it unadvisable, in the interests of *architects*, that public officials should act as architects for public buildings." That was the root and bottom of the whole thing. They would remember the story of the soothsayers who, seeing that the hope of their gains was gone, seized upon two respectable individuals and thrust them into the inner prison. That was what the supporters of the resolution would like to do, because the hope of their gains was going. He trusted the motion would be defeated.

Mr. H. H. STATHAM [F.] recommended that Mr. Wills should put his resolutions separately. He did not think he was right in his idea that there was more economy in the practice by outside architects than in the employment of an official architect. He believed in almost all cases it would be found that the official architect was employed, ostensibly at any rate, because it saved the ratepayers' money. He rather agreed that Mr. Wills was not very likely to get the information he wanted, and that if they got it they would find it against their own case; and, most of all, he thought that the Institute could not go and practically say to a number of public bodies, "If you employ our men instead of your officials, you will find it cheaper." That was certainly not a position for the Institute to adopt. But, on the other hand, with the first resolution he was entirely in accord, as he noticed that Mr. Wills had put it that it was in the interests of architecture. The true point of the matter had been entirely missed. He had the greatest possible respect for official architects that he had known, but as a rule they were not appointed for their artistic genius. They were appointed for other qualities, very important qualities: they were appointed generally for practical knowledge and business and administrative ability; but that did not prove that a man could produce the finest and most artistic building, and it was really in the interests of architecture, and, if they only knew it, in the interests of the public, that large buildings should be carried out by men who were selected, in competition or in any other way—selected in consequence, not merely of practical knowledge, but of architectural genius. That, he took it, was what was really at the bottom of Mr. Wills's first proposition, and in spite of the last speaker there were some of them who really did care more for architecture than for their pockets, and who did think that architecture was not best served by employing official architects on public buildings, for the reason that they were not originally elected to their posts primarily by reason of architectural genius. Therefore

he entirely accepted the first proposition, and he thought if it was put separately it would be carried.

Mr. W. E. RILEY [F.], Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings and Architect of the London County Council, said he should like to congratulate the mover of the resolution on the very excellent case he had made with regard to his first and second points. He wished to move an amendment, and he thought it such an eminently reasonable one that he trusted it would bring the whole Meeting into accord. After the word "buildings" in the first clause, he proposed they should add the words "unless they have had an architectural training," so that the clause would read: "That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it unadvisable in the interests of architecture that public officials should act as architects for public buildings, unless they have had an architectural training." That, he thought, put the resolution and the whole case of the Institute within the four walls of the Charter. The Institute was defined in the opening sentence of the Charter as an institution for the general advancement of civil architecture, and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. The idea there was Art, and not the man. But the resolution in its present form was not intended wholly in the interests of Art, but in the interests of man as well. It was more in accord with the traditions and the spirit of this body that any such idea as aiming in a damaging way at a section of this Institute should be eliminated from any resolution which was put before them. It was unthinkable to him that the Institute should deliberately say that a man should study here, should take the various grades of architectural education that they promoted; that if he were fortunate enough to win an official position by public competition, the keenest competition they could possibly embark upon, the moment he was qualified, and had obtained his position by that competition, that he should not be at liberty thereafter to do anything whatever of importance in regard to his work. It was reducing the whole thing to an absurdity. He could not discriminate in his own mind between a competitor in that position and the competitor who won an open competition. There was no other profession which would be capable of taking up such an attitude. One might as well suggest that all the lawyers in the kingdom should combine against the town clerks, that they should not advise legally in any sense, and that the medical men should object to the medical officers practising in any sense. Who ever heard of the Institution of Engineers, when a bridge had to be built, opposing the Borough engineer to whose care it was committed? On the question of the æsthetic treatment of a bridge he should have as strong views as any member of the Institute. He had always understood that this was a protest against the engineers and surveyors who were not properly trained architects. He agreed with that. He was strongly opposed to that kind of public official doing any purely architectural work whatever. Many members of the Institute knew his views on that point, and knew that he had taken very strenuous and often very dangerous action in the direction of trying to mend matters in that particular. He thought that the International Congress last July had laid this ghost. The matter was well ventilated then, but the spectre had reappeared in another shape. The official questions on this subject which were formulated in 1904 were, he submitted with all respect to those who drafted them, hardly to the point. The official questions were, "Can you give any instances where architectural works executed by an official engineer or surveyor have proved unsatisfactory? If so, in what respect have they failed?" They had none of them any difficulty in arriving at a proper answer to that question. Then the next question "Is in your opinion the esta-

ishment of an official architect's department for local public works advantageous to the ratepayers, whether artistically or financially?" Then the third one was, "Assuming that an architect's department is required by a corporation or other authority, would you suggest that its work should be in any way restricted either to buildings of a certain class (e.g. those of utilitarian importance only)?" He would not read the rest, because it had no bearing on the question. He thought the great omission there was this: Why did they not ask the question as to what was the effect on architectural works which were carried out by an already properly constituted architectural department? Then when the Institute published at the end of the same year, December 1904, their *résumé* and recommendations, they said: "The Institute and Allied Societies respectfully and earnestly urge upon County and Municipal Authorities—(1) That architectural work be not placed in the hands of engineers or surveyors; (2) that where it is deemed desirable for architectural work to be carried out by a county or municipal official, such official shall be required to have passed the qualifying examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects; (3) that the work of an official architect be restricted to structures of secondary importance, and that all buildings of a monumental character be entrusted to independent architects, to be selected in such a way as may seem best to the local authority." He should like to ask any architect well versed in definitions to give him a clear definition of "a structure of secondary importance." They must leave the public authorities, first of all having obtained their man, to a certain extent to be guided by the man who did the work. If he made flagrant errors, he would very quickly be criticised. He knew of no official, and if they were behind the scenes they would see that there was no official in existence—who did not have to prove his case twice over. He thought this question was one which might be left on the basis of the words he proposed to be added to the resolution, and which he formally moved. Before sitting down he would ask them to consider whether they were justified in saying that an official, because he was an official, should not be allowed to do public work of any kind. Over in the corner of the room were the busts of the two men who were probably the greatest officials who ever lived—Inigo Jones, who was for a great many years Surveyor of Government buildings, and Wren, who was an official for over fifty years. Both of those men did the best of their work as public officials. They believed now that at the close of Wren's life he was turned out of his position by a disgraceful cabal. He recommended members not to let history repeat itself.

Mr. J. J. BURNET [F.] confessed that he had sat with considerable impatience through the speech of the gentleman who seemed to have a brief for officials. He thought it was rather hard on their Institute that they should be parties to condemning any class. If there was one characteristic of their art more than another, it was the unexpectancy with which they might look for great talent where it had not been trained, and he was very sorry Mr. Riley had heard them discussing officialdom as a class matter against their practising brethren. He would go even further than Mr. Riley. He could not help feeling that the difference between the training of an able engineer and an able architect was extremely little. If the poet was in the one man he was at once the architect, and an architect better than even they could dream of; and he was therefore very sorry indeed to think that they should discuss in that room some motion which was condemnatory of a class. He thought the finer position for them to take up as members of the Institute was to see how they could improve, or offer opportunities of improvement in the art education of the officials. The official was a necessary factor, as far as they could see, in municipal economy, and he thought the Institute might quite well try to see how

far it could render those who offered themselves for official positions better, and more sympathetic with architecture than now. He thought on the whole that the only profitable discussion they could have on the matter was the economical one. He deprecated altogether the question which must inevitably be put down to them as a matter of personal practice, the question of how far they would as a profession get an advantage by refusing to all officials the right to carry out an architectural work. It presupposed that, no matter what independent architect took up the work, he would be better than an official. That he entirely denied. As a matter of good downright common-sense that was not the case. An official might turn out a Michael Angelo. He thought they should be prepared to meet their men, and not to say that a whole class was to be of a different status from themselves. Mr. Statham had said that what was best for the public was the best architecture. He only wished the public realised that. They did not realise it, and what they wanted, and what they wanted to do there, and they met for the purpose of doing it, was to encourage one another to do splendid architecture so far as in them lay; but it was not for the recognition they would get from the public. It was the anxiety to please their client that helped them in their practice. The merits of their art came to them. It was not true that an official was chosen because he did work like a Michael Angelo. Officials were asked to do municipal work because they were able to do it in a business-like and proper way. He would like very much, if he were in order, to second Mr. Riley's proposal. He felt that it was of the utmost importance; and he besought the younger men to give up the idea that they would ever enlarge their practice through resolutions in that room. Nothing but the most earnest attention to those qualities which the client was most likely to recognise—and those were not art qualities—would lead to their getting a practice, if that was what they wanted. If they had those qualities, and if they obtained the respect of their client, as practitioners they would have any amount of work to do. But let them do their work, stick to their art, and when they had a great work to do, refuse to do it if they had not time to do it right.

Mr. G. H. FELLOWES PRYNNE [F.] said he thought the subject had been brought to a very fine issue by Mr. Riley's speech. He was in the happy position of agreeing to a great extent with the mover of the resolution and also with the opposers, and he most fully agreed with Mr. Riley's addition to the original motion. The addition of the words "architectural training" made it quite a different matter. Mr. Angel seemed to have lost the point of the resolution entirely. His idea was that they were opposed to all officials simply because they were officials. That was a mistake. The point of the resolution was the putting in an official to do architectural work at the public expense because he was an official, giving him a very large work which he might not be capable of carrying out architecturally correctly—that was what they wanted to avoid. A public official ought to be in the same position as an independent architect in regard to any large public building or monument to be built at the public expense; he ought to be a competitor, and he ought not to be simply employed because of his official position. That was the whole point. Then there was another danger—it did not apply entirely to a County Council or a local authority, though it did apply to a certain extent to local councils—that is, that men who were allowed to carry on a large private practice independently of their official practice forced the private practice into their own hands. Anybody who had knowledge of a public practice would know how that was done. It was simply done by putting difficulties in the way of those who had to come before them in their official capacity. He fully endorsed what Mr. Riley had said, that where architectural

education and architectural training had been the basis of any official's work, officialdom, as officialdom, ought not in any way whatever to deter that man from entering into competition with the whole of the profession. As very often happened, some of their best men were in official positions. He might say—though he did not wish to appear to be praising him to his face—that in Mr. Riley himself they had one who had done the County Council an immense deal of good. He had raised the whole tone of official architecture in London. Therefore he contended that because an official was an official he should not be deterred from the highest branch of his art.

Mr. H. W. WILLS said he could not for a moment think of accepting Mr. Riley's amendment, but he accepted Mr. Statham's suggestion, that these two resolutions should be separated, and he was perfectly willing to put the first resolution only, with the following rider. His resolution as amended would read: "That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it inadvisable in the interests of architecture that public officials should act as architects for public buildings," "it being obviously to the public interest that in all works requiring architectural ability the emulation and experience of private and properly qualified architects should be obtained."

Mr. RILEY objected on a point of order that his own amendment was now before the Meeting, and submitted that it should be put to the vote.

Mr. OWEN FLEMING [A.] appealed to the Meeting to accept Mr. Riley's amendment unanimously. Public official architects were just as much architects as any other members of the Institute. He should like to ask for this vote to be unanimous on wider grounds. He thought that official architects and private architects had been at arms' length for a good many years, and if they could in this matter start a new policy and work together to secure the end they all had in view, he felt that they should all be benefited.

Mr. H. DARE BRYAN [F.], of Bristol, said that they felt that officialdom in the provinces always brought a status with it, and unfortunately the official became an official and nothing more. They felt that what they must have was the spirit of emulation, which they could only get with competition.

After some further discussion, Mr. Riley's amendment was put from the Chair, and declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution, as amended, was then put as a substantive motion, and carried.

Mr. Wills's second resolution being before the Meeting, there was a general call for its withdrawal, and Mr. Hubbard, the seconder, having withdrawn his support, the resolution was not voted upon.

The Safety of St. Paul's.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney [F.], Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, has made the following communication to the Press:—

"Having now submitted my report on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter, in view of the grave importance of the matter, have decided, on my recommendation, to invite Mr. T. E. Collcutt, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Aston Webb, R.A. [*Past President*], and Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A. [*Past President*], to form a committee of inspection as to the condition and circumstances of the structure.

"The public may therefore be assured that their report and inspection will be an impartial one."

It is stated that the Committee will report, amongst other things, upon the effect which the construction of the proposed L.C.C. sewer may have upon the Cathedral. Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., interviewed on this point by a representative of the *Evening Standard*, says:—

"I am strongly of the opinion that the sewer should not be proceeded with near St. Paul's before the new circumstances have been inquired into. It is well known that a serious though gradual settlement has been taking place in the foundations of the Cathedral. The foundations, of course, are on the gravel, and not on the London clay, which makes the danger all the greater. It is time that something was done to strengthen them.

"In the present condition of the structure I cannot see how it can be otherwise than detrimentally affected by the heavy tunnelling operations which the laying of a 7 ft. 6 in. sewer will entail.

"I have had a great deal to do with the City, and I find that even buildings which have their foundations in the London clay are affected by the construction of tubes, no matter how many precautions may be taken.

"A sewer of the dimensions contemplated by the County Council will cause almost as great a disturbance to the soil as a tube. It is bound, in my opinion, to divert the watercourse to some degree, and the effect of this upon a building resting on gravel is not a matter that can be lightly contemplated, especially as the building in this case is of such historic importance.

"I think the question is one which would justify the appointment of a commission, and if this step were taken I am sure the Institute of Architects would willingly afford all the assistance in its power."

Joint Reinforced Concrete Committee.

Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.], Hon. Secretary of the Joint Reinforced Concrete Committee,* sends the following note:—The Committee after various meetings resolved to delegate the preliminary

* The Committee, which was formed last March, is constituted as follows:—

Chairman: Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O.

Representatives of the R.I.B.A.: Messrs. T. Walmisley, William Dunn, Max Clarke, H. D. Searles-Wood.

District Surveyors' Association: Messrs. Thomas Henry Watson and E. Dru Drury.

Institute of Builders: Messrs. Benjamin I. Greenwood and Frank May.

Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers: Messrs. A. E. Collins and J. W. Cockrill.

War Office: Colonel C. B. Mayne and Major E. M. Paul, R.E.

Admiralty: Mr. C. H. Colson, M.Inst.C.E., Director of Works Department.

Other members: Professor W. C. Unwin, F.R.S., Mr. Charles F. Marsh, and Colonel F. Winn.

work of investigation and research, and the drafting of certain parts of its report, to three sub-committees, which were accordingly constituted to deal with three branches of the inquiry, viz.: Resistance to Fire (presided over by Mr. T. H. Watson [F.]), Materials (presided over by Col. C. B. Mayne, R.E.), Formule (presided over by Professor W. C. Unwin [H.A.]). These sub-committees have held many meetings, and their reports are so far advanced that it is hoped they will be submitted to the consideration of the General Committee at an early date. By the kindness of Sir Henry Tanner, Chairman of the Committee, and others, the Report of the French Commission du Ciment Armé, the Report of the Swiss Society of Architects and Engineers, the Prussian and Austrian Government Rules, and other valuable documents have been procured for the consideration of the Committee, and the translation and study of these and of the great mass of literature and records of tests upon reinforced concrete has taken considerable time. The Committee's report, which is looked for with great interest, may be expected in the spring of next year.

Architecture and the Decorative Arts.

In an article in the *Glasgow Herald* on the new Edinburgh School of Art, Professor Baldwin Brown [H.A.], discussing the equipment of the School, says that the association of sculpture and architecture in the school suggests that the architectural treatment of plastic groups and reliefs should form a special branch of the instruction of the modeller. One cannot forget how close and fruitful was the connection of these arts at the great artistic epochs when Greek temples and Gothic cathedrals and Florentine palaces were being reared and adorned, and much instruction drawn from these and other examples could be usefully conveyed in a school equipped, as will be the case in Edinburgh, with a well-chosen selection of casts.

The position of architecture in Edinburgh (Professor Baldwin Brown continues) may be considerably affected for good by the educational agencies now to be set on foot. The art itself does not need encouragement, for the builder is always with us, and in the form of semi-public structures of the type of the bank or insurance office Scotland and Edinburgh have made of recent years a very creditable display. In educational facilities, however, Edinburgh has been behindhand in not providing for the younger members of the profession the proper means of study for the examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects. A year or so ago, in view of the project for a new school of art, a representative committee of these drew up a memorial to the Town Council, contrasting the educational advantages provided in other large towns in Great Britain with those obtainable in Edinburgh. While recognising to the full the value of the technical instruction given in the Heriot-Watt College, and the more advanced artistic training provided in the School of Applied Art, with which the name of Sir R. Rowand Anderson is specially connected, the memorialists pointed out that,

owing to the dearth of systematic teaching on the historical side of architecture, students preparing for the R.I.B.A. examinations were being "driven to expensive correspondence classes of doubtful value, or to unaided private reading." Clearly there is here an important field of work for the new school. The material is good, for it was remarked some years ago what notable success in competitions for the R.I.B.A. prizes and scholarships was falling to the lot of the students of the Edinburgh School of Applied Art, and there is no doubt that the broadening and deepening of the theoretical and historical study of architecture, which must follow from the institution of the new curriculum, will raise the whole tone of the junior section of the profession in Edinburgh.

If painting need to be let alone, sculpture to be fostered, and architecture to be equipped, the decorative and industrial arts, in many of their branches, would be the better for something like a complete transformation of their present aims and methods. The term "decorative and industrial arts" covers a wide field, and it is not possible to give a distinct connotation to each of the two adjectives. If, however, we take a certain number of the so-called "crafts," we find that some of them are more closely associated with architecture than others; and in a rough list comprising, say, mural painting, architectural carving and plaster-work, stained-glass windows, tapestry, mosaic tiling, wrought-iron work, furniture, pottery, beaten silver, enamels, those mentioned earlier would rather come under the term "decorative," the later ones under the term "industrial." The first desideratum for the work more properly called decorative is that it be controlled by architecture, and not by the ideals of the painter of pictures. The first desideratum for objects of industrial art is that considerations of material and technique control their general construction and their treatment in detail. Let us see how these principles may be applied in a school of art, the managers of which have a free hand and ample means.

The principle of the supremacy of architecture applies to all the arts above enumerated, but most especially to arts like mural painting or wall mosaic. The purely pictorial element in these is always tending to become too obtrusive, owing to the great popularity and fascination of the picture. Tapestry, which in Flanders in the early sixteenth century was perfect in its decorative effect, became in its later "Gobelins" form a laboured imitation of a picture. The stained-glass window had at one time become a mere picture transparency, though in the present day, especially in some parts of Scotland, a far nobler treatment of the material has been reintroduced. The crudely pictorial character of many modern mosaics is painfully obvious. Just because painting, in the form of the modern picture, is so fascinating an art, alluring by its very difficulties as well as by the infinite variety of its effects, it would be well to keep its influence away from the practice of the artistic crafts in general. This is another reason for that segregation of the painter of pictures, which has been spoken of above as an ideal that can hardly be in practice attained. To most people this may seem like a mere fad, but the advantage, both to painting itself and to the other arts, of the arrangement suggested has forced itself upon some minds as a result of a dispassionate survey of the general history of the arts in past ages. In any case, all that is practicable should be done in a school like the one proposed to strengthen the position of architecture as the mistress-art over the subsidiary branches of decoration.

The other principle of the importance of material and technique applies, like the last, to all branches of the decorative and industrial arts, though it becomes of most importance in connection with branches like wrought-iron work, silver chasing, and ceramics. The principles and practice of all these crafts have been taught for half a

century past in what used to be known as "schools of design." Now there is no question relating to education in the arts that has been of late years more canvassed than the question of the proper treatment of what is termed "design." In the schools of art, under what used to be known as the South Kensington system, it was assumed as a fundamental principle that the decorative and industrial arts were dead; that there was no longer in them the vital power of production, but that what they had accomplished in the past could be imitated by the modern worker if he were supplied with the proper materials. These materials consisted largely in specimens of ornament copied from the productions of past ages, that were to be employed by the modern craftsman to turn objects of utility into works of art. The examples of ornament were treated like old-fashioned botanical specimens that are dried, dissected, classified, and laid up in the drawers or cases of a museum. The museum in this instance was Owen Jones's folio, *The Grammar of Ornament*, on the plates of which are, as it were, gummed down an endless assortment of specimens, good, bad, and indifferent, that could be picked out and used over again for modern purposes. Ornament in this way became "historic," and it was understood that by "applying" it to objects of industry they could be made to look artistic. Against this once orthodox creed William Morris and many others have lifted up their voices, and have laboured to show that the artistic character of an object of industrial art does not depend on the application to it of ornament, but resides in the thing itself, in its general form and character, the method of its working, and the treatment of its surfaces. If it be a work of art at all, it is a work of art from the very beginning, and it may be completed as such without the use of ornament. When there is ornament, this should be a matter of vital growth from within outwards, not of "application" from without as a sort of after-thought. In other words, in the industrial arts the foundation of artistic effect is to be sought in structure, material, and technique; and the modern worker must design in and through these if his productions are to have any of the life and interest which belonged to such things in the olden time.

The moral of this is that the era of merely paper-and-pencil work in design should now be closed, and the student brought as far as possible into touch with materials and processes. He should be taught in the first place to see that—to take one craft as an example—almost all forms of pottery of an unsophisticated kind are good, and are often very beautiful in colour, texture, and detail, without the limits of the material having been in the least exceeded; while, on the other hand, there exists an enormous mass of productions in which the true conditions of ceramic art are ignored or contradicted, and the result is an elaborate artificial product, like anything rather than a bit of genuine pottery. Thus Italian majolica ware, fine in its way as it is, represents a false ideal, because it exhibits pictures of figure subjects on round plates, the very essence of which is that they may be turned indifferently any way, and have not the fixed limits of up and down which such a picture needs for its setting. Wedgwood ware carries the unreality of these pseudo-ceramics to an extreme.

In order that the student may naturally design in accordance with the genius of his material and with the methods of its manipulation, he should be brought into touch with the material, and made to understand the technical processes through which it comes to receive its perfected form. Hence the workshop should be in every school an adjunct to the classroom. This does not, of course, mean that the student himself is to become an expert in working metals or glass, though it would do him good to try his hand at the processes, but it means that connected with the school there shall be a smith's forge, a

potter's wheel, a chaser's bench, a glass-stainer's and window-fitter's shop, a carver who can show what the grain of wood means, and that from time to time an intelligent workman shall demonstrate in the actual material and process. To see—or, still better, to learn by a little personal experience—how the heated iron actually behaves under the blows of the hammer will teach a learner more about designing for wrought iron than any number of books or lectures of a purely theoretical kind.

A designer for the decorative and industrial arts should conceive his work as a whole in the spirit of an architect, and in detail as a practical tradesman, and should repress any tendency to paint, or model, or carve, or emboss, or embroider naturalistic pictures on whatever comes under his hand. Recent years have witnessed a notable advance towards sound views on the proper treatment of these arts, and these views are now enthroned in the high places of artistic education in London. It is for the new Edinburgh school to follow a sagacious course, avoiding all extremes, and to favour all those methods of instruction which give the learner an interest in his work as a thing of life.

The Holt Travelling Studentship at Liverpool University.

Professor C. H. Reilly [A.], Director of the School of Architecture at the University of Liverpool, sends particulars of the Travelling Studentship, value £50, established by Miss Emma G. Holt for a period of three years, and awarded annually by the Senate of Liverpool University on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts. The Scholarship is open to all students who have attended full architectural courses at the University, whether for Certificate or Degree, during at least two Sessions, and is awarded for (1) Measured Drawings submitted by the student; (2) Designs on set subjects executed in the Architectural Studio of the University. The holder has to spend at least ten weeks on his tour, which must be arranged subject to the approval of the Professor of Architecture. On the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts, the Senate of the University may award an exhibition or exhibitions in lieu of the Scholarship, to be held under similar conditions. The first holder of the Studentship is Mr. Maurice Lyon, B.A., who has gone to Verona to measure and study the works of San Michele in that city.

MINUTES. III.

At the Third General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1906-07, held Monday, 3rd December 1906, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Leonard Stokes, *Vice-President*, in the Chair; 43 Fellows (including 10 members of the Council), and 55 Associates (including 1 member of the Council), the Minutes of the Meeting held 19th November [p. 60] were taken as read and signed as correct.

The following Fellows attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the Chairman—viz. Fred Rowntree, Henry Vaughan Lanchester, and Hubert Christian Corlette.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of Henry Allen Prothero, of Cheltenham, *Fellow*, elected 1896; and

William Mackison, F.S.A.Scot., of Dundee, *Fellow*, elected 1865.

The Hon. Secretary formally acknowledged receipt of books presented to the Library, and on his motion a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the donors.

The Secretary announced the results of the Preliminary, Intermediate, Final, and Special Examinations held by the Institute during the month of November.

The following candidates were elected to membership by show of hands under By-law 9:—

AS FELLOWS (77).

WILLIAM ADAMSON (Cape Town).
 GEORGE LENNOX BEATTIE, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Edinburgh).
 GEORGE BELL (Glasgow).
 EDWARD M. BLAKE (Wellington, N.Z.).
 JOHN HENRY BLIZARD, A.M.I.C.E. (Southampton).
 DETMAR JELLINGS BLOW [*Pugin Student* 1892].
 CECIL CLAUDE BREWER [*Pugin Student* 1896].
 WILLIAM LOBIN TRANT BROWN.
 RUDOLPH MAXIMILIAN BUTLER (Dublin).
 WILLIAM HENRY DASHWOOD CAPLE (Cardiff).
 FRANK JAMES CHAMBERS CARRUTHERS, J.P. (Dumfries, N.B.).
 MARCUS EVELYN COLLINS.
 ALBERT SELMAR CONRAD (Adelaide, S. Australia).
 WILLIAM COOPER (Huddersfield).
 WILLIAM MORTON COWDELL (Leicester).
 HARRY BULKELEY CRESWELL.
 WILLIAM CRICHTON (Wellington, N.Z.).
 JAMES DAVIDSON, J.P. (Coatbridge, N.B.).
 WILLIAM LIONEL EVES [A. 1891].
 JAMES FASNACHT.
 WILLIAM JOHN FENNEL, F.R.S.A. Ireland (Belfast).
 HENRY WILLIAM FINCH.
 EDWIN WOLLASTON FRITCHLEY, F.R.G.S. (Bombay).
 JOHN GAFF GILLESPIE (Glasgow).
 GEORGE W. HAMILTON-GORDON [A. 1886]; Director of Public Works, Orange River Colony.
 CLAUDE HARRISON.
 FRED MORRISH HARVEY [A. 1892].
 PETER LYLE HENDERSON (Edinburgh).
 ROBERT ALLSEBROOKE HINDS.
 GEORGE STANLEY HUDSON (Durban, S. Africa).
 ARTHUR RUTHERFORD JEMMETT.
 WILLIAM JAMES KEMP.
 SYDNEY DECIMUS KITSON, M.A. Cantab. (Leeds).
 WILLIAM GEORGE BLACKMORE LEWIS [*Grissell Medallist* 1878].
 JAMES HECTOR McKAY (Wellington, N.Z.).
 JOHN CAMPBELL McKELLAR, J.P. (Glasgow).
 CHARLES RENNIE MACKINTOSH (Glasgow).
 WILLIAM HUNTER McNAB (Glasgow).
 DUNCAN McNAUGHTAN (Glasgow).
 ARCHIBALD MACPHERSON, F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh).
 NINIAN MACWHANNELL (Glasgow).
 HENRY EDMUND MATHEWS.
 STANLEY JAMES MAY.
 GRAHAM NICHOLAS (Halifax).
 WILLIAM THOMAS OLDRIEVE, F.S.A. Scot., Principal Architect for Scotland to H.M. Office of Works.
 JAMES WALLACE PATON (Durban, S. Africa).
 JAMES PIGGOTT PRITCHETT (Darlington).
 EDWARD KEYNES PURCHASE.
 WALTER REID (Johannesburg, S. Africa).
 DAVID ROBERTSON, A.R.S.A. (Edinburgh).
 WALTER WOOD ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot. (Edin.).
 JAMES SALMON (Glasgow).
 JONATHAN SIMPSON (Bolton).
 ERNEST WILLMOTT SLOPER (Johannesburg).
 ARTHUR POLE SMALL (Ross, Herefordshire).
 ARNOLD DUNBAR SMITH [*Godwin Bursar* 1903].

ALFRED STEINTHAL (Manchester).
 HAROLD SUDLOW (Calcutta).
 ALFRED SWASH (Newport, Mon.).
 HARRY RAMSAY TAYLOR (Edinburgh).
 ISAAC TAYLOR (Manchester).
 SIR ALFRED BRUMWELL THOMAS.
 RICHARD WELLINGS THOMAS (Llandrindod Wells).
 JAMES BAIRD THOMSON (Glasgow).
 WILLIAM AITKEN THOMSON (Glasgow).
 GEORGE ALEXANDER TROUP (Wellington, N.Z.).
 WILLIAM JOSEPH WAGHORNE (Calcutta).
 WILLIAM SNOWBALL WALKER (Hull).
 WILLIAM THOMAS MYNORS WALKER.
 JOHN WATERSON (Johannesburg).
 JOHN WATSON (Edinburgh).
 WILLIAM FLEMING WILKIE (Dundee).
 JAMES LEONARD WILLIAMS.
 CECIL LOCKE WILSON (Cardiff).
 GEORGE EDWARD WITHERS.
 ERNEST WOODHOUSE (Manchester).
 PERCY SCOTT WORTHINGTON, M.A. Oxon. [*Inst. Medallist (Essays)* 1889; A. 1890] (Manchester).

AS ASSOCIATES (57).

DENNIS BAMFORD [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1903].
 HENRY BLACKADDER [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1904].
 ARTHUR GEORGE BRAY [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1905] (Blackburn).
 ALBERT EDWARD BROOKER [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1902].
 ARCHIBALD BULLOCH [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1903].
 WILLIAM WELLESLEY JAMES CALTHROP [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904].
 HARRY REGINALD COALES [*Special Examination*].
 OWEN HANWORTH COCKRILL [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902] (Great Yarmouth).
 TILLEARD HORACE OSMAN COLLINGS [*Probationer* 1895, *Student* 1904] (Brighton).
 WILLIAM HENRY HOWARD COOKE [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902].
 REGINALD WENTWORTH ALFRED JAMES COSWAY [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1901].
 HARRY BEECROFT DOWNS [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904] (Yorks).
 CHARLES WILLIAM EATON [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903] (Bolton).
 ERNEST HARCOURT EDLESTON [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902] (Nantwich).
 GEORGE ARTHUR FARRAR [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902] (Manchester).
 FRANCIS HENRY FITZGERALD [*Special Exam.*].
 FRANK JAMIESON FORSTER [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1901].
 FRANK BURWELL FOSTER [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902] (Weston-super-Mare).
 JAMES BLACK FULTON [*Tite Prizeman* 1899, *Institute Medallist (Drawings)* 1900, *Soane Medallist* 1902, *Grissell Medallist* 1903, *Special Examination*].
 EDWARD HALL GANDY [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1904] (Wolverhampton).
 LAURENCE MURSELL GOTCH [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902] [*Institute Medallist (Drawings)* 1904].
 ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER GOULDER [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1903].
 JAMES WILLIAM HEPBURN [*Grissell Medallist*, 1904, *Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1904].
 GEORGE BERNARD HOLLAND HOOLE [*Probationer* 1891, *Student* 1900].
 PERCY CARTWRIGHT HOY [*Special Examination*] (Manchester).

FRANCIS JOHN HUMPHRY [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902].
 DAVID BATEMAN HUTTON [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902] (Glasgow).
 ERNEST THOMAS JAGO [*Special Examination*].
 EDWIN RIDDELL KENNEDY [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902] (Belfast).
 CLIFFORD COPEMAN MAKINS, B.A. Cantab. [*Probationer* 1903, *Student* 1904].
 HUGH JOHN COLE MARSHALL [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902].
 HARRY MOSS [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1905] (Bolton).
 SYDNEY MOSS [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1903] (L'pool).
 JOSEPH EDWARD MUNDELL [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1901] (Dorset).
 HAROLD FRANKLYNE MURRELL [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902].
 JOHN NEWTON [*Special Examination*].
 JOHN PARLETT [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1900].
 STANLEY HIGHFIELD PENLINGTON [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1901] (Bristol).
 GEORGE EDWARD PHILLIPS [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903].
 HARRY ARNOLD ROWBOTHAM [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1899].
 JOSEPH HYCROFT [*Special Examination*] (Bradford).
 WALTER PUCKERING RYLATT [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903] (Leeds).
 JASPER PHILIP SALWEY [*Probationer* 1904, *Student* 1905].
 VICTOR GEORGE SANTO [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903] (Shrewsbury).
 WILLIAM PEEL SCHOFIELD [*Probationer* 1903, *Student* 1904] (Leeds).
 HENRY SHACKLETON [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903] (Keighley).
 JAMES SMITH [*Probationer* 1895, *Student* 1903] (Glasgow).
 FRANCIS ADAMS SPRULES [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902].
 FREDRICK GEORGE STOCKDALE [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1902].
 CHARLES REGINALD THICKPENNY [*Probationer* 1896, *Student* 1900].
 WILFRED IRWIN TRAVERS [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904].
 EDWARD HOLSWORTH WALKER [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1901].
 EWART G. WALKER [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903].
 BERNARD MICHAEL WARD [*Special Examination*] (Liverpool).
 BRYAN WATSON [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904].
 BERTIE CECIL WESTWICK [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1904] (Mansfield, Notts).
 AUSTIN WOODSON [*Special Examination*] (Ceylon).

The Secretary announced that by a resolution of the Council under By-law 20 the following had ceased to be members of the Royal Institute—viz. John Medland, *Fellow*; Henry Melancthon Pritchard, *Associate*; Walter Henry Steadman, *Associate*; William Vaughan, *Associate*.

The Chairman, in accordance with notice, brought forward a proposal from the Council with reference to nomination of candidates for the Fellowship, pointing out that By-law 3, as amended at the General Meeting of the 29th February 1904, not having yet received the sanction of the Privy Council, the old by-law remained still in operation; and that the Council suggested that pending the settlement of the larger questions involved in the revision of the Charter and By-laws (adopted in principle by the General Body and referred to the Council for a report) the Council should continue to act under the old by-law until such time as all

the changes could be made together, the Council undertaking meanwhile to act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed by-law until it came regularly into force. A number of nominations to the Fellowship had, however, lately been made from the Colonies and elsewhere, some of which had had to be referred back for further information, and, in fairness to the candidates, the Council proposed to deal with these on the old lines if their suggestion met with the approval of the Meeting.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the Council's suggestion, the motion was seconded by Mr. H. C. Corlette [*F.*], and discussed.

Finally, a suggestion of the Chairman that the amended By-law 3 should not begin to operate until the end of 1907 was accepted by the Meeting, and on the motion of Mr. Owen Fleming [*A.*], seconded by Mr. W. Henry White [*F.*], it was

RESOLVED, That the date 31st December 1906 in the resolution passed by the General Body on the 29th February 1904 be extended to 31st December 1907.

Mr. Lacy W. Ridge [*F.*], in accordance with notice, brought forward a resolution with reference to the Public Health Acts (Building By-laws) Bill 1906 now before Parliament, and having explained the provisions of the Bill and moved his resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [*F.*], the Meeting unanimously

RESOLVED, That the Royal Institute of British Architects is of opinion that the provisions of "The Public Health Acts (Building By-laws) Bill 1906," which has already passed the House of Lords and is now sent to the House of Commons, will, when enacted, prove advantageous in facilitating building operations in rural districts.

Mr. Herbert W. Wills [*A.*], in accordance with notice, brought forward the following resolutions:

1. "That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it inadvisable in the interests of architecture that public officials should act as architects for public buildings."
2. "That the Council of the Institute should obtain statistics of the sums paid to official architects, surveyors, and engineers, and their staffs, with a view to instituting a comparison between such sums and the fees which would be paid to outside architects for similar work, in order that, if the latter charges compare favourably with the former, they should approach those public bodies who already employ, or are contemplating employing officials, with a view to securing the abandonment of such a system."

Mr. Wills, having read a Paper urging reasons for action to be taken as he proposed, the Resolutions were seconded by Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A. [*F.*], and discussed. Eventually the Resolutions were taken separately, and an amendment moved by Mr. W. E. Riley [*F.*], seconded by Mr. J. J. Burnet [*F.*], adding at the end of the first Resolution the words "unless they have had an architectural training," was put from the Chair and carried by a large majority. Whereupon the Resolution as amended was put as a substantive motion, and the Meeting

RESOLVED, That the Royal Institute of British Architects considers it inadvisable in the interests of architecture that public officials should act as architects for public buildings, unless they have had an architectural training.

The feeling of the Meeting being expressed against the second Resolution, and Mr. Hubbard, who had seconded it, having withdrawn his support, the Meeting rose without voting upon it.

The proceedings then closed, and the Meeting separated at 10 p.m.

